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THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII NO 13
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 1

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A HUCKLEBERRY MARKET.

Canadian Berry Pickers and Buyers. Long Distances to Market.

The huckleberry market at Grand Bay gave me another glimpse of Saguenay life. At my camp on the beach I watched the tide steal up the sands till the great bay was filled to the brim, and the terraces of inhabited lands, a verdant amphitheatre under bald granite peaks, rested in the silence of midnight. Then I walked over to the wharf to see a quaint market scene by starlight on the shores of this savage river. As I drew near the medley of sounds divided itself into many signs of human life; the driving of horses, the calls of men and women, the talking of a multitude, filled the obscurity with invisible yet eager spirits. The road was lined on each side with carts and backboards piled with boxes, and half draped with protecting boughs and grass. Half a dozen buyers moved about among the crowd, and their lanterns showed a forest of rough booted legs, of shaggy fetlocks and muddy wheels, and when the light was raised to examine an opened box of berries the tanned, furrowed, eager faces of men came out of the night like heads by Rembrandt. The darkness was full of strong human feeling, questions, answers, offers, refusals, expostulations, sighs of discouragement.

A little booth at the end of the wharf was filled with a crowd watching some boisterous men playing cards for candles; with hats tipped back and chins outstretched in eager disputations, they had shuffled off their mortal responsibilities onto the jack of trumps. In the opposite booth four strong, shaggy, black eyed men and a wrinkled dame sat about a dirty table and ate dry bread by the light of a candle. The talk in this dingy cabin was low and gloomy; a lad lying on his back on a bench announced in precise and bitter speech the condition of things: "The boxes must be large, well filled with clean fresh berries; the price, then, ladies and gentlemen, is fifteen cents!"

"Just so," replied one of the men, as he crunched his crust with vim; "we are fourteen; we picked hard during two days, and got sixteen boxes; they gave me $2.40 for the lot; eighty cents off for the boxes, leaves me $1.60 for the profit. If they think that pays, let them pick and we'll buy."

"No danger," said another, "of their tramping over the rocks! And we're fools to spend our time for them. Now I come from near Lake St. John, about fifty miles from here, with twenty boxes, and I've got $2 net for picking three days with twelve hands, and for driving a hundred miles."

Then they were silent for a while, till the old woman said, in a calm, resigned way:

"Well, yes, that's all true enough, but what can we do? Blueberries are the only blessed thing that can be sold for cash. Where else could we get the $15,000 a year that comes into the country? It's all very well to tell us to improve our farms instead of picking berries, but we'd starve to death on the farm alone."—C. H. Farnham in Harper's Magazine.

The Conscientious Newspaper Man.

It is my experience that a conscientious newspaper man will do his work—interviewing included—about right if the man who has the news to give will only let him. Reporters don't wilfully and maliciously misquote talkers and misstate facts, as they are so generally credited with doing, and I find that the best plan to pursue in giving material for publication is to state the facts clearly and let the reporter do the dressing up. These fellows who always insist on being reported verbatim, and who must dictate the text of every item they furnish, invariably make a sorry mess of it. Another thing I've noticed: If a man has a speech prepared for a banquet, presentation or any occasion of that character, he had better give the reporter the manuscript and go it blind than trust himself to stick to his prepared speech, for, nine times in ten, he'll get away from his paper before he is half through, in which case he'll thank his stars forever that the reporter has a grammatical and reasonably coherent composition to print instead of his disjointed "impromptu" speech.—Dan Linahan in Globe-Democrat.

The Darwin Theory in Commerce.

This application of Darwin's great theory to commercial competition is more than a parable. It is the scientific explanation of causes which have wrecked civilization in the past and may wreck them in the future. The struggle must go on while men are impelled by the desire for a greater profusion of what sustains life or makes it happier. It often has been, and often is, carried on by the sword, but important victories may be won, and disastrous defeats sustained, by more peaceful means.

The discovery of the passage round the Cape transferred the trade of the east from the Mediterranean to London and Amsterdam, and most merchants in the city affirm that the cutting of the Suez canal has once more deprived England of the advantage of situation. The commercial success of Switzerland, however, proves that national characteristics are at least as important as geographical position, and it is well from time to time to ask if we are doing all that in us lies to train those who shall follow us to maintain what our predecessors have won.—Nature.

Sunday Elections in Switzerland.

I made friends with the instituteur of the Villeneuve public school, who led the singing at church and kept the village book store; and he, too, talked politics with me, and told me that all elections were held on Sunday, when the people were at leisure, for otherwise they would not take the time to vote. He was not so clear as to why they were always held in church, but that is the fact; and sometimes the sacred character of the place is not enough to suppress boisterous party feeling, though it certainly helps to control it.

After divine service on election Sunday I went to the Croix Blanche for my coffee, to pass the time till the voting should begin. On the church door was posted a printed summons to the electors, and on the cafe billiard tables I found ballots of the different parties scattered. Gendarmes had also distributed them about in the church pews; they were inclosed in envelopes, which were voted sealed. On a table before the pulpit the ballot box—a glass urn—was placed, and beside it sat the judges of election, with lists of the registered voters. But in any precinct of the canton an elector who could prove that he had not voted at home might deposit his ballot in any other. The church bell rang for the people to assemble, and the voting began and ended in perfect quiet. But I could not witness an election of this ancient republic, where freedom was so many centuries old, without strong emotion; it had from its nature and the place the consecration of a religious rite.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

The Cowboy of Russia.

The Cossacks furnish the cavalry and the Russians think it is the finest in the world, although there is a decided difference of opinion on this subject among military authorities. Outside of Russia the Cossack is regarded as a good scout and an active guerilla, but worthless for regular warfare. He is a cowboy, the gaucho of Russia, was born in a saddle, has a contempt for agriculture (all the food products among the Cossacks are raised by the women), a contempt for schools, would not learn to read or write if he had an opportunity, and is just about half civilized.

But the Cossacks are a race of free men. They have never been serfs, and have never held them, nor have they ever paid taxes to any authority. They own vast tracts of land in eastern Russia, where they raise herds of cattle, sheep and horses. All their land is held in common and the people live in communes. Their system of local government is the same as that of the Bedouins; the same as that of the children of Israel in the time of Moses and Abraham.—W. E. Curtis.

When big ideas get into little minds something is bound to spread. It is usually the mouth.

CZAR ALEXANDER'S CHARACTER.

One of the Most Agreeable of Companions—How He Considers Criminals.

The czar is not approachable for obvious reasons. He is the most difficult man in the world to see for any purpose, because he is so completely surrounded by police and soldiers; but when access is once gained to his presence he is represented as one of the most agreeable of companions —"not a good talker," as one expressed it, "but a splendid listener." He seems to be interested in anything you are of a mind to discuss, and often suggests topics to his callers in a pleasant, off hand way to draw them out. He says little himself, but remembers all he hears and from whom he heard it. I would rather tell a good story to the czar than any man I know, but I never heard him tell one. He is particularly interested on all scientific and political topics. He will listen as intently to a discussion of the political situation in America as that in Europe, and the description of any new discovery will delight him. He will inquire minutely for the details, and will then ask where he can find further information. Small talk and gossip never interests him. He will change the subject at once and abruptly as soon as it is begun. He cares nothing for newspapers and seldom reads them, but has a secretary who reads every journal of Europe of any importance, and is able to tell the czar what he wants to know of current events.

Looking at his photograph does not give one more than a suggestion of the amount of character in the czar's face. He is a large, splendidly built man, and moves like an athlete. There is strength in every motion of his hand and every glance of his eye. There is no face among all the great men of Europe with more character in its lines than his, and the chief characteristic is determination. He is a man of the most intense convictions. He hates and he loves very strongly; never forgets an injury or a kindness, but has a sympathetic disposition, and is inclined to look upon crime as a disease.

This point was alluded to recently in conversation with an official of the government who has to do with philanthropic institutions. He told me that the czar had always shown the greatest interest in the humane treatment of the insane, and had several times expressed the opinion that most criminals were partially or wholly out of their minds. He is much more lenient toward the Nihilists than his police, and it was through him that the last batch arrested were sent to Siberia instead of being executed. He considers the young men, the students who engage in conspiracies against him, as fanatics, and is inclined to treat them generously; but an officer of the army who is guilty of conspiracy or treason he will never forgive. In the czar's mind hanging is too good for him.

The religious element in the character of the emperor is exceedingly strong. He has always had a serious temperament, even when a boy, and has taken a greater interest in religious matters than his father did, or in fact any of his predecessors. He is scrupulously exact in the performance of all his religious duties, attends mass every morning of his life, and always goes to the icon of the Lady of Kazan before attempting any great work or deciding upon any great question. —William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago News.

Car Riding Before the War.

People who travel nowadays in Pullman sleepers and buffet cars can't imagine what railroading used to be before the war in the west. Now the percentage of deaths by accident on railroads is very small. Then a man took his life in his hand when he made a trip on the railroad. The rails then were known as strap rails, flat pieces of iron spiked down to the wooden beams laid along the track. Every now and then a wheel of a car would tear one end of a rail loose and it would fly up through the bottom of the car and then smash its way through, killing anybody it struck and breaking the wood work of the car all to pieces.

I was an express messenger in those days on a road running between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. One day one of these rails broke through my car, struck my safe, and then came squirming and twisting like a snake at me. I tried to dodge it, but it seemed to bend all over the car in a second, and it caught my breeches, tearing them clear off one leg. If it had struck my body I would have been nailed to the roof by it, as it went on out that way. Sometimes these broken rails threw the train off the track, but generally the cars bowled merrily along over the break, and the passengers were so accustomed to being shaken up that they didn't know that anything extraordinary had happened until some one told them.—Joseph Temple in Globe-Democrat.

The Approved "Tragedy" Yell.

"In the streets of Cardiff," writes Mr Leonard Boyne, "I once saw an Italian stab another fatally. I was on the opposite side of the road, and I gave a yell or scream and rushed to take the knife. That incident is always vividly before my eyes when I see Tybalt stab Mercutio, and I have ever since, when playing Romeo, used the 'yell.' I have noticed a dead silence come over the house immediately, as if something beyond mere acting had happened. One of the audience told me that the scream was so effective that he thought the man was actually stabbed, and he was completely carried away by the scene." This seems at first sight like a perfect example of "emotion recollected in tranquility." But can Mr. Boyne reproduce the cry, with certainty of effect, in perfectly cold blood?" Does he not depend upon the emotional tension of the scene to attune him for the effort? I confess to a doubt whether Talma himself could reproduce in perfect tranquility the "spasmodic vibration" of voice which he originally owed to overmastering emotion.—Longman's Magazine.

Origin of the Eskimo.

The Eskimos are called Innuits by some writers because the name is derived from a native word signifying "man," and is supposed to be their own designation of themselves. In Alaska the Eskimos number altogether about 18,000, inhabiting most of the coast line, as well as the interior portions of the Arctic division. Where they came from is, of course, pure matter of conjecture, but one theory is, that they originated in the centre of the American continent, and that their settlement on the Alaskan coasts was coincident with the general migration which led a portion of the same race to Greenland. The theory of a common origin finds some support in the fact that the kaiak, or skin canoe of the Alaskans is identical in construction with that of the Greenlanders. This kaiak, which is a covered boat, is found only among pure Eskimos, and is lost wherever there has been intermixture with other races. This is a curious fact, as it forms a distinct mark of identity.—Chambers' Journal.

Always listen to advice. It's a way other people have of disclosing their own mistakes.

Right and Left.

In these days of schools for colored people, the number of those who can't tell their right hand from their left must have diminished; before the war it was very large.

Elviry, a slave, had fallen sick, and her master went to inquire as to her state of health. The room where she lay was in total darkness, and the master, while speaking to her stood outside the door.

"Which eye is it that is swollen, Elvira?" he asked; and the voice of Elvira replied through the darkness:

"Marster, it's dat eye over nex' de barn!"

A similar case came up in a New Orleans court room. A colored lady had charged one of her own race with assault and battery, having been struck on the face with a brick. The judge, seeing no marks of the alleged blow, asked on which side of her head she had been struck.

"Jedge," was the reply, "she hit me on de side dat was todes de woods!"—Harper's Magazine.

Best Material for Clothing.

The primary object of clothing in cold climates is to retain the heat of the body; in hot climates it may serve the opposite purpose of protection from the sun, while in any place a secondary but most important object is ornament. As to material, wool is the best for retaining heat, for it is a bad conductor, and, preventing loss, feels "warm." It is particularly desirable as underclothing for children and old persons, who have not much power of resisting cold, and require warm coverings. In a climate with rapid changes in temperature the great value of woolen underclothing is recognized by its universal use to maintain an equitable warmth. In hot weather cotton underclothing is cooler, because it is a better conductor of heat, and therefore allows of more loss; but then it at the same time conducts more of the external heat to the skin, and thus protects it less, and it involves the risk of sudden and rapid fluctuations of temperature. Furs, like wool, preserve the heat, while linen and silk, like cotton, allow it to be more quickly lost.

The color of the outer clothing makes some difference, for black and dark shades like dark blue absorb the sun's rays, while light bright colors and white reflect them. The former are, therefore, suitable for winter, and the latter are preferred in summer for their coolness, care being taken that the thickness, nature and arrangement of the garments yield the desired effect. So far as fit is concerned, loosely fitting articles, other things being equal, are warmer than tightly fitting ones, because the latter interfere with the circulation, as cold hands and feet in tight gloves and boots amply testify.—C. F. Pollock in The Chautauquan.

Value of the "1804" Dollar.

"The fact is," remarked Mr. Richard Cogan, one of the dealers, "that there is not, and probably never was an original 1804 dollar. By original we mean, of course, one struck in that year. It is pretty well established now that at that time it was the custom to use a set of dies at the mint till they were worn out, irrespective of the year they were dated. It is more than probable that all the specimens that were struck from the die of 1804 were made subsequent to that date.

"Of the thirteen or fourteen that are now known to exist," said Mr. Cogan, "two are in this city, four in Boston, one in San Francisco, one in Denver, and the others are scattered all over the intervening country. I could give you the name of every person who owns one. Maj Westmore, of 15 Waverly place, has one which he believes to be the 'only original' one. It is somewhat worn and has evidently been in circulation. This does not usually add to the value of a coin, but in this case, if this could be made to prove that it was struck in the year it was dated, it might make a big difference."

"How much is a specimen worth today?" asked the reporter.

"That would be pretty hard to say," replied Mr. Cogan. "They have sold all the way from $600 to $1,500, and that, too, for the same specimens. There are so few of them that they have no regular market value and the price paid for them depends entirely upon how badly the purchaser wants one. Probably if one was offered for sale today it could not be bought for less than $1,000.—New York World.

A Romantic Maiden's Mistake.

She was very romantic. Her father was a millionaire, whose life had been devoted to sausage raising. He was very practical naturally, but all the poetry of her family was right in her. She was beloved by another millionaire's son, but she had been reading romances and stuff, and when he proposed to her she declared he must do something poetical for her.

"Dearest, what can I do?"

"Become a poor artist."

"I couldn't be any other kind of an artist."

"I mean you must pretend to be a poor artist. Pa does not know you. You must come and make love to me and I will fall in love with you. Pa will object and make a row. We will elope and get married, and when it's all over we'll tell him, and it will be delightful."

And so he became a poor artist and took a poor studio and daubed on canvases and pretended to paint pictures. And there was another millionaire's daughter got to coming to his studio and sitting for her picture. In those delightful little tete-a-tetes he forgot all about the romantic maiden, and when the romantic maiden came one night in peasant costume as a sweet surprise to run away with him she found he was married to the othe girl and had gone off on his honeymoon. She thinks that romances are all lies now, and that nothing happens in real life as it happens in books. She's about right.—San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."

Two Classes of Russian Priests.

The priesthood of the Russian church is composed of two classes, the white and black clergy. The latter are monks belonging to the several orders of religious seclusion, and from their numbers all the bishops and higher ecclesiastical officials are chosen. They are teachers in the schools, also tutors in the families of the nobles, and many of them have been celebrated for their scholarship, their artistic genius and literary gifts. Asceticism is not practiced as it is in the Roman church, except by certain orders in monastic life and in the fulfillment of vows. During the last century the church estates were secularized and confiscated by the crown; then the emancipation of the serfs deprived the religious orders of a great part of their wealth, some of the monasteries owning 20,000, 30,000 and even 50,000 serfs. This was a severe blow to them, and only a few, such as were possessed of other wealth, survived it. At present there are about 500 monastic establishments throughout the empire, and most of them are wealthy.

There is a feeling of bitter hostility existing between the white and black clergy. The former are the city and village priests, or popes, as they are called. They accuse the black clergy of laziness and indifference to their vows.—William Eleroy Curtis.

The other day I chanced to be "Unter der Linden" as the guard made its daily march passing the palace of the emperor. The music and soldiers had approached, and were passing just as the curtains parted, and there stood the aged kaiser, bowing pleasantly to the enthusiastic crowd, who were waving hats and handkerchiefs and hurrahing lustily. "Oh, what a sweet looking old gentleman!" exclaimed a female voice in my neighborhood, and, turning, I saw a very pretty American girl, all eyes and excitement. The once stalwart, powerful form of Wilhelm I is bent with age, and his steps are becoming infirm, yet the wonderful old man who can enjoy the pleasure of saluting an enthusiastic people, with the fine little 5 year old grandchild of his noble and beloved son at his side, drew forth many admiring remarks at his splendid preservation in his advanced age.—Berlin Cor. Courier-Journal.

A Lecturer's Presence of Mind.

Of E. O. Wolcott, of Denver, it is told that during his college days at Yale he took the place one night of a lecturer with stereopticon views in one of the New Haven churches. The pictures were chiefly of Arctic scenes, and he talked as though he had lived at the North pole for years. While he was describing a glacier some one in the audience asked: "How fast does it move?" He hadn't the slightest idea, but without hesitation he replied: "A mile a minute!" "Why, Ed. Wolcott!" whispered a professor at his side, "it only moves an inch in ten years!" Forthwith the young lecturer asked to have the question repeated, and then said: "Oh, the glacier! It moves about an inch in ten years. I thought the gentleman asked me about the velocity of the wind in the Arctic regions!"—Chicago Mail.

There are now over eighty miles of electric railways in the United States. Eighteen towns have plants in operation, varying from one to eleven miles in length. Contracts have been let for roads in seventeen other towns, and fifty-nine more are projected.—Chicago Times.

Climate and Brain Weight.

The average weight of the brain of man apparently bears a definite relation to the climate a higher brain weight being found in cold than in warm countries. In proportion to their stature, the Lapps have the largest heads in Europe, the Norwegians next; then comes the Swedes, Danes, Germans, French and Italians. In the Arab the head is found to be smaller than in any of these, while in the far north there exists a people known as Chugatshes who possess remarkably large heads.—Globe-Democrat.

A Luxury in Paris.

Fires are considered a great luxury here. We have immense andirons, and the fires are built on the stone or tile floors. They generally burn a sort of brick made of pressed coal, called a briquette, warranted to last five hours. As I tell sister, a common brick would last longer and give as much heat. The French people are so economical they jump up and pour water on the fire to keep it from burning up too quickly.—Elizabeth Nourse in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

A New Kind of Oars.

Oars are coming into use in which the blade is made from the best sheet steel, highly tempered, and is alleged to be much stronger than the ordinary wooden one, and cannot be broken without undue violence; the handle fits into the socket, running nearly the whole length of the blade, and forming a backbone of great strength; and the oar, being much thinner in the blade than the wooden one, enters and leaves the water cleaner. The handles are made separately, of spruce or ash.—New York Sun.

Rapidity of Thought.

The learned Dr. McKattrell, in an elaborate article in The Nineteenth Century, on the rapidity of thought, states that it requires one-thirteenth of a second to judge between blue and red. If the doctor had ever noted the time taken by a woman in choosing the right shade of ribbon for her spring bonnet, he would not have been led into so glaring an error.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A High Toned Dynasty.

The most high toned dynasty in the world is that of Japan, according to a Japanese lecturer in the Berlin Academy of Oriental Languages. The mikado is descended from the gods, and is the 121st of his race. The national religion, Sintoism, possesses 8,000,000 gods and saints, and there are 136,000 temples.—New York Sun.

Conducive to Taking Cold.

"I haven't had a cold for years," said a well known physician the other night. "Not since I gave up the pernicious habit of turning up the collar of my top coat. Don't be afraid of exposing your throat, unless the rain goes down your neck—then it's only a matter of comfort for the time being."—Philadelphia Press.

It is an interesting fact that the ole British war ship, in which Mr. Darwin circumnavigated the world, and began those speculations which revolutionized science, is now a Japanese training ship. Despite its transformation of name and change of ownership, the famous old vessel still floats. Instead of the Beagle, the name is some unspellable word with the usual ship title of Maru after it. The Japs are proud of their treasure.—Home Journal.

Words Were Unnecessary.

Robert (who was at the office very late last night)—My dear, have you seen anything of my boots?

She (sweetly)—Yes, love, they are down here on the hat rack.—Life.

Actresses Off the Stage.

Off the stage actresses may be roughly divided into two classes, one composed of those who try to carry its glamor into their daily lives, who never allow any one unless it is their maid to see them until they are "made up," and to further help art assist nature receive their visitors in a darkened drawing room or in a boudoir with drawn blinds and rose colored shades. They flatter themselves that in this way they preserve their reputation for beauty, bravely ignoring the fact that what pleases the eye in the perspective shocks it in proximity. The other class delight in showing their utter disregard for personal appearance, and revel in freedom from wigs and whitewash.—New York Press.

How a Locomotive Wrecks Itself.

Of all the accidents most feared by railroad engineers, and one of frequent occurrence, is that of the breaking of a driving rod while the engine is running at a high rate of speed. How it can occur, as it often does, and those in the cab escape with their lives is always considered a miracle. The minute the heavy bar, or rod, as it is commonly called, breaks, or the crank pin which fastens the end to the driving wheel gives way, the massive piece of iron goes whizzing through the air, striking the engine and the ground, battering and smashing everything that it comes in contact with. Old engineers can relate some very interesting experiences of this kind.—Albany Express.

Crossing the Muddy Street.

I stood at a corner on Main street the other day and watched the people making their way across the muddy street. Did you ever notice how differently this is done by different people.

There is the lady who pauses momentarily in dismay, then gathers her skirts with one hand and daintily picks her way, striving to step where some man's big brogan has left its imprint, but failing because the brogan took such long steps.

Then comes the well dressed man who never deforms his shapely feet with overshoes. He glances down at his well polished boots, mutters an imprecation about the street commissioner, and walks across on his heels, maintaining his balance with difficulty and losing his temper altogether.

The old resident who is used to this sort of thing, and who would not feel at home with a clean pavement in the spring time, does not permit the muddy crossing to delay him, but with a skill, born of long experience, takes advantage of every projecting dry spot that the pavement affords, and doesn't get very muddy after all.

But the man who produced the strongest impression upon me, the man whom you will at once recognize, was the man whose unpolished boots and insensibility to dirt enabled him to disregard the mud. This man sets his foot down like a pile driver, or yanks it through the liquid mud like a snow plow and liberally bespatters everybody and everything within a radius of five yards. You have met him; everybody has met him. He has splashed you with mud; he has splashed everybody.

He should be abated as a public nuisance.—Kansas City Journal.

Conserve Your Force.

Hamerton says: "It often happens that mere activity is a waste of time, that people who have a morbid habit of being busy are often terrible time wasters; while, on the contrary, those who are judiciously deliberate, and allow themselves intervals of leisure, see the way before them in those intervals, and save time by the accuracy of their calculations."

Another writer, unknown, says: "Some men are in incessant action, early and late, and all through the day. They have no time for family or friends. As for holidays, the less for them the better. They have inherited a nervous temperament, and are doing just the wrong thing with it—allowing it to hurry them to an untimely end. They waste themselves out. Their brain is ever in a state of morbid activity almost like that of an insane man. A little careful planning, and a proper laying out of work, and especially doing everything in the proper time, would avoid all such hurry and worry, make work much easier, secure an abundance of leisure and greatly increase length of life."

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

The speech of Ingalls abusing McClellan and Hancock as allies of the confederacy and the act of Gen. Adam Badeau in suing Mrs. Grant for $32,000 on the claim that he wrote Grant's book, which everybody knows is a lie, are two of the meanest acts that have been perpetrated in the latter day history of the world. General Grant raised Badeau from obscurity and made as much of a man out of him as there was capacity for, which in the light of his late act seems to have been somewhat limited. Badeau would never have been heard of, if it hadn't been for Grant, and it was only through his connection militarily with the dead commander that he has thus long survived extinguishment. Both he and Ingalls may now be expected to retire to the shades of oblivion forever.—*Ex.*

The Philadelphia *Times*, commenting on the respite of Johnson, convicted of the Sharpless murder, says with much force—"With Johnson respited after two years of fruitless and generally discreditable effort to throw doubts upon his guilt; with a murderer in Juniata shielded from death who was convicted by every tribunal known to the law of poisoning his own wife, and with a Clarion murderer, who has been convicted by all the Courts of aiding and abetting a faithless wife to murder her husband, rescued from justice by the Governor, it would be a burlesque upon both law and justice to execute Hall, of this city, whose crazed condition when he committed the crime, was proved by his evidently determined purpose to take his own life and die with his victim. The best and speediest way to end disrespect for the law, save by its honest enforcement, is to make disrespect for the law universal, and Governor Beaver would much better serve the administration of justice by suspending all death penalties during the remainder of his term, than by protecting the most guilty and executing half or whole lunatics like Hall."

WASHINGTON LETTER

From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1888.

The sudden and unexpected death of Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, on Friday morning, at his residence in this city, was like a thunderbolt from a cloudless sky. Everybody was shocked. Few people knew that he was sick, he having on Monday presided over the session of the court which made some important decisions, including the one in favor of the Bell Telephone Company. Justice Waite was very popular in this city. He was loved and revered by every one with whom he came in contact and his loss will be deeply felt by a large circle of friends.

Justice Waite was an honest, pains taking, upright officer, and the seventh man who has held that distinguished place. He was appointed Chief Justice from Ohio in 1874, by President Grant, and was the successor of Salmon P. Chase. The funeral services will be held on Wednesday in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the remains will be taken to Toledo for interment. Mrs. Waite, who was visiting California at the time of the Justices death, is on her way to Toledo, and is expected to reach there about the time her husband's remains arrive there.

The political importance of this death can hardly be over estimated If the proper appointment shall be made to the vacancy, it will have great effect towards bringing the court back to the strict construction of the constitution for which it was noted previous to the late war. This appointment, owing to the even manner in which the opinions of the eight justices are now balanced, places more power as well as a larger responsibility on Mr. Cleveland, than has probably ever before fallen on a President.

Still the country need have no fears. He will appoint the right man Among democrats here it is pretty generally believed that the appointment will go either to speaker Carlisle, or Postmaster-General Dickinson, although quite a number of other gentlemen are favorably mentioned. But everybody may be sure the President will take his own time to fill this important position, after carefully considering the claims of all.

The House has passed a bill to prevent the products of convict labor from being furnished to or for the use of any department of the government, and from being used in public buildings or other public works, and to prevent the employment of alien labor on public buildings and works and in the government departments.

Civil Service Commissioner Oberly, of Illinois, is being favorably mentioned for the Vice Presidential nomination. Cleveland and Oberly, does not sound so bad.

Chairman Barnum, of the National Democratic Committee has been here for several days He says the out look is all that could be asked.

The Senate has passed the bill reducing the postage on seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs, &c., to four cents a pound.

The House Committee on Revision of the laws have reported favorably the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware. made a strong speech in the Senate on Thursday in support of the Presidents message. He said: "The democratic party is not in favor of free trade, but it is earnestly in favor of reducing tariff rates so that no greater taxation would be imposed on the people than was necessary to meet the just demands of the government." He further stated that he was in favor of retaining the taxes on beer, whisky and tobacco, in order to relieve from taxation everything essential to the comfort and welfare of the people.

The report sent out from this city that the committee haying charge of the matter had secured money enough to purchase a residence for the widow of Gen. Hancock, was a mistake. The committee has made a report through its chairman, Mr. Stilson Hutchins, which shows that they are still in need of subscriptions to the fund. It is extremely probable that this statement will bring in contributions enough to accomplish this very laudable purpose.

The International Council of Women held their opening session yesterday afternoon. Many distinguished women from all parts of the country are in attendance. The council will last a week.

Death of Justice Waite.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT WITHOUT A CHIEF.

Chief-Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Washington at 6.10 o'clock last Friday morning The Chief Justice was in his usual health, though exhausted by his recent severe labors, until the Saturday night previous when on returning from Senator Hearst's, where, with his daughter, he attended a reception to the authors, he complained of a chill. This feeling passed off during the night, but he remained in bed throughout Sunday and until it was time for him to go to the court on Monday. He was wakeful Monday night, and on Tuesday morning symptoms of acute bronchitis appeared, accompanied by insomnia and great restlessness.

His condition Tuesday was not alarming, but on Wednesday circumscribed pneumonia showed itself. During Thursday night he was comfortable, and no particular alarm was felt, but at 6 o'clock Friday morning failure of the heart's action was observed, and at 6 10 he passed away. His daughter Miss Mary F. Waite, and his son, Mr. C. C. Waite, Vice-President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, were with him when he died. Drs. Caroline B. Winstow and Frank A. Gardner were in attendance. Mrs. Waite left Washington about a week before his death for California.

Chief Justice Waite's death has cast a deep gloom over both houses of congress, as well as all over Washington. Its announcement was so unexpected that at first the sad tidings were not believed, but when confirmation of the first reports came sympathy and regret were outspoken everywhere. In the capitol, before the hour for congress to assemble groups of senators and representatives collected and discussed the dead man's virtues and the effect of his death. The supreme court room was crowded at 12 o'clock, the hour for the judges to assemble. Among those who were inside the railing were Attorney General Garland, Ben Butler, Solicitor General Jenks, and General John B. Henderson, of Missouri. All the justices were in their seats, and plainly manifested the grief which they felt at the loss of their late associate. As soon as court was opened Justice Miller betraying much agitation, formally announced the death of the chief justice, and declared the court adjourned until a week from next Monday. In the Senate, when the chaplain rose to pray there were few absent senators. The chaplain referred feelingly to the nation's loss and prayed for the bereft family. After the reading of the journal Presiding Officer Ingalls handed to the clerk to read a communication on black bordered paper from justice Miller, It merely announced the chief justice's death at 6.30 o'clock Friday morning. Then Senator Edmunds arose, and alluding in terms of respect to the chief justice, moved that a committee of five senators be appointed by the chair to take appropriate action on the part of the senate. Mr. Edmunds then moved that as a further mark of respect the senate adjourned until Monday. Both motions were carried without further discussion. In the house a similar communication was read from Justice Miller, and on motion of Representative Taylor, of Ohio, the house adjourned until the 24th inst. A committee of nine was also appointed to act with the senate committee in taking appropriated action in regard to the chief justice's death. This is the first instance in the country's history when a chief justice has died during the session of congress. Justices Taney and Chase both died during the recess.

Another Theatre Fire.

TWO PHILADELPHIA AMUSEMENT HOUSES DESTROYED.

The Central Theatre, on Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The fire broke out about 8 o'clock and burned fiercely for over an hour, but the firemen confined the flames to the theatre building. The rear wall of the building, fell on the theatre Comique, immediately in the rear of the Central and fronting on Sansom street, completely demolishing that structure. Poulson's hotel and restaurant, No. 813 Walnut street, adjoining the Central theatre on the west was flooded with water, as were also several stores, saloons and restaurants, fronting on Eighth street between Walnut and Sansom. The theatre building was valued at $40,000; on which there was an insurance of $35,000. Altogether, Mr. Gilmore, the lessee of the theatre places the amount of damages from the destruction of the theatre at $30,000. This includes the loss of the spectacular scenery in the "Devil's Auction" and the "Twelve Temptations," which were owned by him. Insurance, $40,000. Robert Manchester and his company lose about $2,000. The theatre Comique was used as a variety house and was not worth much. The site of the burned Central theatre seems to be an ill fated spot for the stage buildings, it having been destroyed by fire twice. In 1867, when it was known as the American theatre, it was burned to the ground. The audience escaped without injury, but three persons were crushed to death by the falling walls.

A Man With Many Wives.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—Specials say that yesterday at Findlay, Ohio, Hudson Chapin was arraigned on a charge of bigamy and pleaded guilty. A special grand jury will be impanneled to find a bill against him so that his case can be disposed of at this term of court. Following is a list of the women whom, under various aliases. Chapin is charged with marrying: Miss Cora Corson, Greenville, Ind.; Miss Nellie Webster, living in a small village in Southern Illinois; Miss Clara Jones, Fusco, California; Miss Carrie E Blank, Orage, Illinois; Mrs. Snell, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Mrs. Flora Dregberger, Bowling Green, Ohio; in addition he married a wealthy woman of Columbus, O., and a planter's window living in Baton Rouge. La. From most of these women he obtained sums of money ranging from $105 to $3,000.

Prince William Also Ill.

BERLIN, March 24.—A medical consultation has been held regarding the condition of Prince William, who is suffering from *otitis media purulenta*, a disorder not dangerous in itself, but which may develop into a fatal malady, and in all cases a symptom of general ill-health. It was this same disease which first rendered the late King Frederick William IV. of Prussia, insane, and finally caused his death.

He has been advised, if the work of the regency permits, to take a tour in the spring to Scotland or Norway.

Scranton Boodlers.

THE CITY ASTOUNDED BY EVIDENCE OF PROMINENT POLITICIANS' DISHONESTY.

SCRANTON, March 24—The investigation of the boodle cases of the Twelfth Ward Election Board, made public this afternoon by the grand jury, has filled the city with sensation, as some prominent politicians are mixed up in it and have been indicted. True bills for bribery and conspiracy were found against them.

In the February elections last year frauds of a most glaring nature were discovered in the election returns of the wards and the officers of the board, from judges of elections down to a clerk, were arested. They were all convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment and a heavy fine, for which in default of payment, they suffered additional imprisonment, being released but a few weeks ago. While in prison, one of the men gave information that led to the investigation by the Grand Jury and which implicated Republicans and Democrats.

The board, according to evidence which they furnished the grand jury, was to receive $1000 for fixing up the vote so as to defeat the Democratic candidates for city controller and treasurer. The board accepted the contract and made such a return as astounded the whole city. They voted men who had been dead for years, men who had been long removed from the city, men who did not reside in the ward, in all recording votes of near 200 persons who were disqualified. However, when the trouble over the returns arose the Republicans who had been interested in the project put the zeal of silence upon the lips of the implicated board by paying to them the sum of money for which they were made responsible—$400—and the boodlers have given out no information that can directly implicate the guilty Republicans.

On the other hand the grand jury was amply furnished with information against the Democrats concerned, and after a rigid investigation by that body, covering more than two days, indictments were presented this afternoon against P. F. Ryan, Thomas C. Melvin, Frank J. Johnson, John J. O'Malley and Thomas H. Brown for bribery, four counts each, and corspiracy. These men have in years past exerted a powerful influence in the politics of certain wards of the city. Their friends generally discredit the charge made against them.

One Hundred Lives Lost

TERRIBLE SCENES AT A BURNING THEATRE IN SPAIN.

OPORTO, March 21.—The Banque Theatre was destroyed in this city last night, and it is supposed that at least one hundred lives were lost. Eighty bodies have so far been recovered. The fire occurred during the performance of a play, at which the banqueting scene was being represented on the stage The play had progressed to the last act and the immense audience was absorbed in the performance when a cry of fire was heard and flames and smoke were seen bursting from the stage. An accident had occured to the gas and the scenery had ignited and flashed up instantly. The flames spread rapidly to the auditorium and a terrible panic followed.

There was a terrific struggle at the doors when the spectators tried to escape. Large numbers were suffocated and trampled upon. Many, on reaching the street, were so seriously injured that they vomited blood. Nearly all the victims were spectators. The actors escaped in their theatrical costumes. Many in the theatre, finding themselves unable to reach the doors, jumped from the windows. Some corpses were found in the stage boxes. The gas was extinguished shortly after the fire broke out, thus adding to the confusion. Most of those burned were in the second and third tier boxes and the galleries.

A large force of workmen is to-day exploring the ruins of the burned theatre. The charred remains of many persons have been found. Two bodies were discovered locked in a close embrace.

He Will Make It Hot for Them.

It hardly seems possible that a sane man can be taken and locked up in an asylum for the insane for two years and all trace of him be utterly lost. But such is the story that comes from Minneapolis as to the fate of one Sylvester S. Hall, who shortly after his marriage was arrested by a St. Paul policeman in mistake for one Jones, an escaped lunatic. He was put in the asylum and kept there for two years after having been identified as Jones by three men in the probate court. On the fourth of the present month of Month he was pronounced of sound mind by expert examiners and at once released. He now proposes to make it hot for the St. Paul authorities and so he ought. He was incarcerated in the asylum in August, 1885, three weeks after his marriage and was not seen nor heard of again by anybody until his release. If this story be true, it is one of the most remarkable cases of mistaken identity on record.

Has Thirty Nine Children.

Charles E. Hill, of Middletown, writes to the editor of the New York World describing the father of what is probably the most remarkable family on record. Says he: "There is a man living in Nichols, N. Y., who is the father of thirty nine children. He is a man about sixty four years of age; has been married three times; always worked on a farm, financially is in moderate circumstances. The most remarkable fact is that the children are all living. He is now working for a man by the name of Goodsell.

No Cessation in Casualities.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 22.—This afternoon a freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad was wrecked at Barre caused by the breaking of an axle. Fifteen coal and coke cars were derailed, and a portion of the train dashed into a passenger station, but fortunately no one was in the building at the time except the telegraph operator, and he escaped with slight injuries. A tramp who was stealing a ride on the train was killed, and a brakeman from Altoona who was making his third trip had both legs cut off and will die. Three tramps were also injured, and two unknown boys were buried under a lot of coke and supposed to have been either killed or smothered. They have not yet been taken out. The station at Barre was knocked into splinters. The injured and the remains of the deceased tramp were taken to Altoona this evening.

GRAVENHURST, Ont., March 22.—A special train going south and a snow plow coming north collided a few miles south of this place to-day. Seven men were killed and five injured.

CANDIDATES.

Candidates named under this heading are subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
JAMES T. FOX,
of Beaver township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
C. J. SCHLICHER,
of Beaver township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
GEN. C. M BLECKER.

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and we ask you to try Hood's **Peculiar** Sarsaparilla. It strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. The peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation of the vegetable remedies used give to Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar curative powers. No **To Itself** other medicine has such a record of wonderful cures. If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other instead. It is a Peculiar Medicine, and is worthy your confidence.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

She Tried and Knows.

A leading chemist of New York says: "No plasters of such merit as the Ath-lo-pho-ros Plasters have ever before been produced." They are a novelty because they are not made simply to sell cheap, they are the best that science, skill and money can produce, and will do what is claimed for them. For sprains, aches, weakness, lameness, etc., they are unequaled.

404 Fulton St., Sandusky, O., Nov. 21, '87.
The Athlophoros Plaster acted like magic. It is the best I ever tried and I have used many kinds. Our druggist said "plasters are all about the same" but I don't think so now. I sprained my arm and shoulder in July, and it has been painful since, but it does not pain me at all now. Mrs. WILLIS MANNZ.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N. Y.

nov25h. cacodms.

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS

For curative power and effectiveness, healing qualities, and quickness of action, they stand without an equal. Scientifically prepared from approved vegetable agents, virtues of Fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, spread on white muslin. They promptly and thoroughly subdue all pains and aches that torment the human body, vitalize worn-out muscles and strengthen weak parts. Always ready for instant application. Clean, fragrant and never-failing. Hop Plasters sold by druggists and Country stores. 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors.

Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

Beware of imitations. See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY, on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.

READ THIS!
A $5 DAISY WRINGER FREE!
A $3 WASHING MACHINE FREE!

Last year we placed upon the market the greatest labor-saving invention of the 19th century. It was a self-operating Washing Machine. It washes clothing clean WITHOUT THE WASHBOARD OR ANY RUBBING WHATEVER. We advertised a few hundred free to introduce them, and thousands free samples sold over $60,000. One lady in Chicago (Mrs. McDermott, 258 W. 15th St.,) was so well pleased with her sample that she became an agent and sold over 1500 in four months. W. C. Hamill, Box 387, Toronto, Ont., ordered over 400 after testing his sample. We have scores of just such examples as this. It pays to cast your bread upon the waters. OUR GREAT OFFER. This year we intend to sell not less than ONE MILLION WASHERS, and to do this we will first start in BY GIVING AWAY 1000 samples. All we ask of those who receive one is that they will give it a good trial, and if satisfactory recommend it to their friends. Agents are coining money. We have several who are making $10 per day and upwards. "First come, first served." So if you want one from the lot we are going to give away, send your name and address at once. Address, MONARCH LAUNDRY WORKS, 44 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. (Mention this paper).

A Special Offer! As an inducement for you to send us your name at once, we will make this special offer: To the first party in each State and Territory who answers our advertisement we will send as a free gift, one of the celebrated Daisy Washers, retail price, $5.00. This unprecedented offer is made for the sole purpose of inducing you to send by one of our Washer AT ONCE. If you know of any friend out of employment, won't you please call his attention to this advertisement, as it may be the means of a fortune to him.

$100 Reward. During the past year our circulars and advertisements have been copied by other concerns who are jealous of our great success. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS! We have been in the laundry supply business for 6 years and will pay $100 reward for any infringement on our WASHER.

READ THIS! The New York Christian at Work says: "We have personally examined a great many letters received from all sections of the country from those who are using this wonderful Washing Machine, and all unite in commending it in the highest terms." We also have similar references from the "Farm and Fireside," the "Home and Farm," and scores of other papers.

March-16-tf-d.

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS

For curative power and effectiveness, healing qualities, and quickness of action, they stand without an equal. Scientifically prepared from approved vegetable agents, virtues of Fresh Hops, Gums, Balsams and Extracts, spread on white muslin. They promptly and thoroughly subdue all pains and aches that torment the human body, vitalize worn-out muscles and strengthen weak parts. Always ready for instant application. Clean, fragrant and never-failing. Hop Plasters sold by druggists and Country stores. 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price by proprietors.

Hop Plaster Company, Boston, Mass.

Beware of imitations. See what you buy. Look for hop-vine wreath and signature of HOP PLASTER COMPANY, on back of plaster and on circular around plaster.

READ THIS!
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A $3 WASHING MACHINE FREE!

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March-16-tf-d.

D. BULL'S
COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and relieves consumptive persons in advanced stages of the disease. Price 25 cts. One dose will relieve. The Genuine Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold only in white wrappers, and bears our registered trade-marks to wit: A Bull's Head in a Circle, and Bull's Cough Syrup. All other preparations are counterfeits. The fac-simile signatures of John W. Bull & Co. Hoyer & Co., Sole Props., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Maggie Magdeburg, by her next friend J. H. Vasline vs Frederick Magdeburg.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county. No. 19, Dec. Term, 1887.

To Frederick Magdeburg, respondent above named:

Whereas, upon the petition or libel of the said Maggie Magdeburg, above named, a subpœna being awarded by the court of Common Pleas of said county, a subpœna issued out of the said court, commanding you, the said Frederick Magdeburg, to be and appear at the next regular term of said court, to show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner; and, whereas, upon the return of the said subpœna, due proof was made that you could not be found or served with the same in the bailiwick of the sheriff of said county; whereupon an alias subpœna was awarded by said court, commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court, to answer, &c., as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the sheriff.

You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of regular term of said court, to be held at Bloomsburg, for the said county, on the first Monday of May next, A. D., 1888, to answer said complaint aforesaid.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mar. 30, 1888.

You will Save Money Time, Pain, Trouble, AND WILL CURE CATARRH By Using ELY'S Cream Balm

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York. mar30d4t.

MEMORY
—MAKES—
SUCCESS

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Any book learned in one reading.

Classes of 1087 at Baltimore and 1005 at Detroit, 1,100 at Philadelphia, large classes of Columbia law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Boston, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by Richard Pro tor, the scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judah P. Benjamin, Judge Gibson, Dr. Louis Agassiz, E. H. Cook, Principal N. Y. State Normal College, &c. The system is perfectly taught by correspondence. Prospectus post free from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., New York. mar24d4t.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
Wheat per bushel	92	
Rye " "	56	
Corn " "	56	65
Oats " "	35	45
Flour " bbl	4.50 to 6.50	
Butter	24	26
Eggs	14	16
Potatoes	70	80
Hams	12	16
Dried Apples	03	05
Side	07	10
Shoulder	09	12
Chickens	08	10
Geese		
Lard per lb	10	12
Vinegar per gal	20	30
Onions per bushel	1 00	1 40
Veal skins	07	
Wool per lb	35	
Hides	5 to 7	

COAL ON WHARF.

No 6 $2.00; Nos 2 & 3, & Lump $3.25
No. 5 $3.00 Bituminus $3.25

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You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of regular term of said court, to be held at Bloomsburg, for the said county, on the first Monday of May next, A. D., 1888, to answer said complaint aforesaid.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mar. 30, 1888.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Intending purchasers of POND'S EXTRACT cannot take too much precaution to prevent substitution. Some druggists, trading on the popularity of the great Family Remedy, attempt to palm off other preparations, unscrupulously asserting them to be "the same as" or "equal to" POND'S EXTRACT, indifferent to the deceit practiced upon and disappointment thereby caused to the purchaser, as long as larger profits accrue to themselves. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY; NEVER BY MEASURE. Quality uniform.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Note picture of bottle below.

POND'S EXTRACT

For Piles, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Bruises, Burns, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Sores, Inflammations, and Hemorrhages of all kinds.

The Famous Lecturer, JOHN B. GOUGH, wrote: "For Sore Throat, especially when tending to ulceration, I have found it very beneficial."

ANDREW D. WHITE, Ex-President of Cornell University, says: "One of the absolute *necessities* of housekeeping." *Be sure to get the genuine.*

EMMA ABBOTT, the celebrated prima donna. "Valuable and beneficial."

HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R., C. P., of England. "I have used it with marked benefit."

H. G. PRESTON, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. "I know of no remedy so generally useful."

ARTHUR GUINNESS, M. D., F. R. C. S., of England. "I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT with great success."

JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Proving itself to be a necessity in our home."

P. A. WESTERVELT, M. D., Nashville, Tenn. "I have used large quantities of POND'S EXTRACT in my practice."

Mrs. S. B. McCORD, Matron, Home of Destitute Children. "We find it most efficacious and useful."

In Bottles only. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.75.

Note our name on every wrapper and label.

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIZABETH PETERMAN DECEASED.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the funds in the hands of R. F. Peterman administrator, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturd y, April 21st, inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove them, or be debarred from any share in said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.

mar30 4t.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania on Monday, the thirteenth day of April A. D. 1888, by D. J. Waller, C. W. Miller, John M. Freese, I. S. Kuhn, Paul K. Wirt, H. V. White and others, under the act of assembly entitled, "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29 h 1874, and the supplement thereto for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Bloomsburg Bridge Company, the charter and object of which is for the purpose of erecting, constructing and maintaining a bridge and the approaches thereto over the North branch of the Susquehanna River, from a point at or near the Ferry road in the town of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, to a point in Catawissa township on the opposite side of said river in the same county, and for these purposes to have possess, and enjoy all the rights benefits and privileges of said act of assembly and supplements thereto.

C. W. MILLER,
H. V. WHITE,
Solicitors.

mar 30-4w.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Margie Girton, by her next friend, Bernard Stonber vs. Charles Girton.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 24, Dec. Term, 1887.

To Charles Girton, respondent above named:

Whereas, upon the petition or libel of the said Maggie Girton, above named, a subpœna being awarded by the Court of Common Pleas of said county, a subpœna issued out of the said court, commanding you, the said Charles Girton, to be and appear at the next regular term of said court, to show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she has contracted with you, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioner; and, whereas, upon the return of the said subpœna, due proof was made that you could not be found or served with the same in the bailiwick of the sheriff of said county; whereupon an alias subpœna was awarded by said court, commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said court, to answer, &c., as aforesaid, to which the same return was made by the sheriff.

You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of regular term of said court, to be held at Bloomsburg, for the said county, on the first Monday of May next, A. D., 1888, to answer said complaint aforesaid.

SAMUEL SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Mar. 30, 1888.

SPRING

—IS—

COMING!

So are the

Spring Styles.

Spring Styles in

HATS,

Spring Styles in

SUITS,

Spring Styles in

OVERCOATS,

SPRING

GLOVES,

SPRING

SHIRTS

—THE—

New SPRING Shades

IN NEW

SPRING TIES,

SPRING

SUITINGS

In fact, anything in the way of CLOTHING

Can be had at the POPULAR CLOTHING STORE —OF— D. LOWENBERG'S Estate.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

We place on sale to-day a full line of Colored ALL WOOL HENRIETTA CLOTHS in leading shades of Copper, Mahogany, Gobelin Blue, Moss, Steel Grey, Havana, &c. at the exceedingly low price of 62½c. a yd. well worth 75c. a yard.

1. HOSIERY. We now have the most complete line of ladies' and children's hosiery we have ever shown, full regular made Balbriggins (ladies') 2 pairs for 25c. Regular made pin stripe hose 18c. regular 25c. goods. A SPECIAL LISLE THREAD LADIES' HOSE 37½c. a pair actual value 50c Children's hose at 8, 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25c. a pair. Call and see.

2 SILKS. You will find full lines of MOIRE (watered) Silks in black and colors, also full lines of black and colored DRESS SILKS at the lowest prices.

3. HANDKERCHIEFS. Our stock is complete in both white and colored borders. Some special 5c. ladies'. Men's Handkerchiefs $1.00 a dozen, worth $1.50. 75c. a dozen, worth $1.00 a doz.

4. DRESS GOODS. You will find full lines of all the leading styles and colors at lowest prices. It will pay you to see our special lot of Checked Dress Cloths for spring wear. Nice goods at 12½ and 15c. a yd. See them

5. GLOVES. We show the best values in Gloves we have ever shown. 6 button length LISLE THREAD GLOVES 15c. a pair, never sold less than 30c a pair, big bargains, call soon. ALL SILK GLOVES in black and colors 35c. always sold for 50c. special bargain. 5 button Kid Gloves embroidered backs, 75c. a pair.

6. VEILINGS. In Sewing Silks, Chenile dots, Marabouts etc. A special all silk veiling at 12½c. a yd. worth 25c.

7. HENRIETTAS. A special black SILK WARP HENRIETTA at $1.25 a yard worth $1.37½, and all other grades with a full line of black all wool Henriettas.

TINSEL 5c. a ball, ARRASENE 25c. a dozen. Silk floss 10c. a dozen. 32 in. Printed Silks $1.25 quality for 94c. a yd. Banner Rods, Felts, Plushes, Velvets, Ornaments, Stamped Linens and all kinds of goods for fancy work at lowest prices.

LACE CURTAINS, Scrims, etc. with full line of CURTAIN POLES.

The best Corset for 77c. in the market with all leading makes, also full line Bustles.

New lot of JERSEY COATS this week also full line of Jerseys.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

TREASURER'S SALE.

OF UNSEATED LANDS.

IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENNA.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relating to the sale of seated and unseated lands in the county of Columbia, etc., for taxes due and unpaid, I will offer to public sale in the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, JUNE 11th, 1888.

at 10 o'clock, a. m. The following described pieces of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same, and continue the same, from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE.

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off or the sale may be void and the property put up and resold.

Acres.	Warranties or owners	Twps.	Taxes.
1943	Columbia C & I Co	Beaver	$ 14 20
1 lot	Beaver Charles	do	65
3 lots	Beaver Jesse	do	1 55
75	Brockway & Abbott	do	2 12
13	" J E	do	2 18
3 lots	Brockway C B	do	1 58
3 lots	Butt & Unger	do	89
1 lot	Bogart Mary	do	58

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.
Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	NORTH. Leave. A. M.	Leave. P. M.
Bloomsburg,	1 55	8 00	8 45	6 40
Main Street	1 44	7 53	8 49	6 42
Irondale	1 41	7 50	9 00	6 45
Paper Mill	1 33	7 40	9 14	6 54
Lightstreet	1 28	7 35	9 22	6 58
Orangeville	1 13	7 23	9 40	7 10
Forks	12 57	7 11	9 58	7 22
Tubbs	12 50	7 06	10 05	7 27
Stillwater	12 43	7 00	10 15	7 33
Benton	12 30	6 50	10 30	7 45
	Leave. P. M.	Leave. A. M.	Arrive. A. M.	Arrive. P. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:21 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:37 p. m.	6:04 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
4:38 p. m.	4:39 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

FOR SALE.—A grocery on East street, also a house and lot on East Fifth street, Bloomsburg. Inquire of Henry Kleim.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR RENT.—The Susquehanna House, Catawissa. Possession given at once. Apply immediately to the owner at Catawissa, Pa.

LOST OR MISLAID.—A map of Rosemont Cemetery. Any person having any information as to its whereabouts will please inform Mr. R. R. Little, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE.—The two houses on the Presbyterian church lots, at north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets in Bloomsburg, will be offered at public sale on Saturday, March 31st. Sale to begin at 10 a. m. The houses to be removed from the church lots by 20th of April, 1888. By order of BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Proposals for Silk Mill.

Sealed proposals endorsed "Proposals for silk mill" will be received up to April 14th, 1888, 12 o'clock noon for the material and erection, one or both, in parts or whole, of the Bloomsburg Silk Mill.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Building Committee, or office of Paul E. Wirt. All bids to be addressed to the Secretary.

Payments to be made monthly as the material is furnished or work done on the estimate of the architect, ten per centum to be reserved until final completion of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied with bond with approved security in an amount not less than the amount of the bid.

The committee reserves the right to reject any proposal not advantageous to the builders.

Bloomsburg Pa., March 21, 1888.
WM. CHRISMAN,
Sec. Building Committee.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

Personal.

Mrs. C. P. Sloan is visiting relatives at Easton.

Miss Mildred Knorr, of Vassar College, is spending the Easter vacation at home.

L. S. Wintersteen Esq. has been confined to the house for several days by illness.

C. M. Swartz, of Hughesville, visited friends in town this week.

Miss Edith Reber is home from Lewisburg to spend the Easter vacation.

Paul Tustin, a student at the Lewisburg University, is spending the Easter vacation at home.

Thomas Hanly of Berwick, has received the appointment of Naval Cadet at Annapolis from this district.

Chas. Walters and wife, of Somerset, Somerset county, are visiting relatives here.

Joseph Lowenberg, a student at the College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, is at home on a vacation.

J. E. Vannatta, son of Thomas Vannatta, has returned from the west and is now here visiting his parents.

John Herring, Frank and Fred Ikeler and Matthew McReynolds, students at Lafayette College, are home for a two weeks' vacation.

W. H. Pannebaker, of Mountain Grove, a graduate of the Normal School, was in town the latter part of last week.

Mr. F. B. Hand, proprietor of the South Main street drug store, Wilkesbarre, is visiting his friends Weaver & Porter of the Great Eastern Tea store.

Frank Sloan is stationed at present at Prince Fredericktown, Md. He has recently been appointed to the position of Resident Engineer on a division of the B. & D. P. R. R.

April showers will soon be here.

Spring is now supposed to be with us.

For wall paper at lowest prices go to Mercer's.

After a long struggle, Day has the advantage of Night.

The mud has brought overshoes into requisition again this week.

Eshleman & Wolf have secured a practical plumber and cornice maker who will be here April 1st.

Rev. D. J. K. Strayer, a former pastor of the Baptist Church of this place, will preach at that church next Sunday.

Mr. Z. S. Robbins has laid the foundation for a tenant house on the lot at the corner of first and Market streets.

For window curtains, dado and plain either on or off rollers at lowest prices go to Mercer's.

The Wesleyan University Glee Club will be at Y. M. C. A. Hall, Berwick, Tuesday evening, April 3rd.

Dr. Shattuck's Helianthus and Rapid Oxygen Cure for coughs and consumption is sold by all druggists at only 50 cents.

Oxypropyleudiisoamylamie is a new alkaloid which in moderate doses, is said to be a tonic. It should be taken a syllable at a time.

The *Tunaqua Courier* remarks: A Williamsport reportor has made the strange discovery that a tannery in that city is engaged in tanning human hides. A few of our school teachers are engaged in the same business.

No remedy ever jumped into popularity in so short time as has Dr. Shattuck's Rest Cure Specific. The reason for this is because it has been found an unequaled remedy in the cure of those kidney and liver diseases for which it has been highly recommended.

J. Saltzer has on exhibition, at his music warerooms, one of the finest pianos ever brought here. It is one of the Steck instruments, of exquisite workmanship, French walnut case, and great volume and tone. The purchaser of this instrument will get a bargain in it.

The Mammoth Museum Company that showed in Music Hall last week went from here to Pittston where they are giving entertainments this week. They did fairly well here, considering the cold weather they had to contend with the latter part of the week.

Rebecca Carmen of Benton has received a large assortment of the latest styles of millinery, fancy goods and white goods from the city. All goods at bottom prices She desires to thank the public for past favors and hopes for a continuation of the same.

The following order of services will be observed in the Reformed Church of this place on Easter Sunday. First service Praise and Prayer, at 6 o'clock A. M., second service and Holy Communion at 10:45 o'clock A. M. Sunday School service at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Baker & Bender, the new firm of furniture dealers and undertakers, at the Barkley stand, corner of Main and West streets, have received an entire new stock of goods and invite the public attention to them. They are energetic and deserving young men, and should receive a fair share of patronage,

Geo. A. McKelvy has purchased Hender shott's Pharmacy, and has taken possession of the same. He will carry a full line of the purest drugs, perfumes, toilet articles and a general assortment of goods kept in a first-class drug store. Having had seventeen years' experience in the business, prescriptions will be promptly and carefully filled. tf.

An Easter entertainment will be given in the Evangelical church of Lightstreet, on next Saturday evening. The exercises will consist of recitations, declamations, addresses by Mark Creasy and R. W. Ent, and singing by the church choir which, since its splendid effort at Christmas, has increased in numbers and improved in its singing. Look out for a rich treat. Prof. Brooks will accompany with his cornet.

The "Muldoon's Picnic" company gave a fair performance at the Opera House last Monday night. The audience was kept in laughter most of the evening, but the fun grew somewhat monotonous before the end of the play as there was too much of it. The size of the audience was probably somewhat diminished by the condition of the weather, a drizzling rain having fallen all day, and continuing to fall during the evening.

An exchange truthfully says: There is no charity in feeding tramps. Most of them have a chronic quarrel with honest labor, and are tramps simply because they prefer to roam about the country living off the industry of others. They can work and would do so if confronted with the alternative of starvation, but there are always kind souls who will relieve their "necessities," and they know it. Unthinking charity is a curse to any community and seldom a blessing to the recipient.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Mar. 27, 1888.

W. J. Henderson, John L. Lampher, Mr. Jacob Martz, Mrs. Mary A. McNamara, Mr. David Ogle, Mrs. Oefoen, Mrs. John Quinn, Miss Milly Shaw, Miss Sarah Snyder, Miss Minnie Taylor.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Farmers, don't forget that Eshleman & Wolf's agricultural headquarters are Opera House, Centre street. Farm wagons, South Bend plows, Wilard right and left plows, spring toothed harrows, corn planters, tiger self dump hay rake, champion binders and mowers, grain drills, Empire thresher and cleaner, farmer's fertilizers, and repairs of all descriptions. All implements guaranteed. Buckthorne steel wire fencing. Give us a call. John Wolf, of the firm of Eshleman & Wolf, has had more experience in handling agricultural implements than any other person in town.

Mr. William Neal informs us that the old Episcopal church building of which we spoke last week was moved to the corner of Main and Centre streets by Elisha Biggs in 1837. Mr. Biggs had the contract for the erection of the new brick church, and took the old building in part pay. Mr. Neal was a member of the Vestry at that time. Unfortunately the minutes of the Vestry from 1834 to 1840 have been lost, so that there is nothing on the church records in reference to the matter.

The ladies of the M. E. Church presented Mrs. F. B. Riddle with a handsome dress, a dress for Silas, the infant son, and a white silk muffler to Rev. F. B. Riddle before their departure from Bloomsburg. Mr. Riddle was assigned to Lewistown by the conference, but as the present incumbent had been at Lewistown but one year his coogregation was unwilling to give him up, and an arrangement was then made by which Mr. Riddle was assigned to Danville. They moved on Thursday.

The Royal Arcanum has over 80,000 members distributed among 1,080 subordinate councils, in thirty-two States and Territories and four British provinces. Of the insurance orders it now ranks third, the A. O. T. W. being first and the K. of H. second. Reports from the councils in Pennsylvania show a gain in membership for the year ending December 31, 1887, of about 1,500. There are now 179 councils in the State, with a total membership of over 10,000.

The books of the Bloomsburg Bridge Company are now open. Subscriptions to this stock can now be made until the 10th day of April next by application to Paul E Wirt, Secretary, Bloomsburg, Pa., or made upon books in the hands of Charles A. Shuman, Beaver township, Peter H. Kuecht, Beaver township, John A. Shuman, Main township, Obadiah Swank, Mifflin township, W. C. Hartman, Scott township. Subscriptions should be made as soon as possible, as forty thousand of the fifty thousand have already been taken.

From this time forward the days will lengthen until June 21st, they will be at their greatest length.

A party of Salvation Army people gave a "one night only" performance in the hall in Dentler's building Wednesday evening.

Sudden changes of weather still continue to the disgust of many who are susceptible to colds.

A fact—we have the largest line of wall paper in Columbia county, at popular prices. J. H. Mercer.

The Great Eastern Tea store moves this week to their new quarters in Sharpless' building. Look out for their opening on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. John Zaner has twenty-three head (23) of young horses, single and double drivers, which he will sell at private sale. Call early and get the best choice.

The palms with which the altar at St. Paul's church was decorated on Palm Sunday, were sent from Florida by Judge Elwell for the occasion.

J. L. Girton has placed over the front entrance to the St. Elmo a handsome gas lamp, with a globe containing the name of the hotel and proprietor.

Subscribers changing their place of residence should apprise us of the fact, so that they will continue to receive the paper at their new home.

If those who are suffering from coughs and colds knew the danger of a few days neglect at this season of the year especially, they would loose no time in procuring Dr. Shattuck's Helianthus, the Rapid Oxygen Cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Only 50 cents at druggists.

Allen B. Tate of Williamsport has in his possession complete files of newspapers published by his father, Col. Levi L. Tate. Among them are the Berwick *Sentinel* 1838 to 1841, Berwick *Enquirer*, 1843 to 1845, Bloomsburg *Democrat* 1847 to 1865. They are for sale.

The fifth semi annual convention of the Bloomsburg Sunday Schools will be held in the Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon and evening, April 17th. An interesting program, consisting of talks and discussion upon subjects pertaining to Sunday School Work, interspersed with music, will be carried out.

The time for the annual spring house cleaning is fast approaching. Soon the smoke from rubbish heaps will rise over the land, the "swish" of the carpet beater will be heard, and the man of a family will groan as he takes his meals in the back kitchen.

At the recent M. E. Conference at Williamsport H. A. Straub was appointed to preach at Helfenstein and C. H. Barnard, Rohrsburg. Since then a change has been made; Mr. Straub will go to Rohrsburg, and Mr. Barnard will remain at Helfenstein at which place he was the former pastor.

Mr. Enoch Cadman died at his home in this place last Monday night. He had been for a long time a sufferer and death was a release from his pain. He was aged about seventy-seven years at the time of his death and leaves seven grown up children to mourn his loss. Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon.

The Association of Pennsylvania School Superintendants will meet in convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday and Thursday, April 11 and 12, 1888. The convention is called for the purpose of discussing various questions of importance in school work and to bring into closer relationship the men at the head of school affairs in the cities and counties of the state.

Messrs. Moore, McBride and Brown, the commissioners appointed by the court to inquire into the propriety of dividing Greenwood township into two election districts, held a hearing in the case at Millville last week Thursday. There was quite a large attendance, and considerable interest was manifested on both sides. Some testimony was taken and statements made in favor of division by G. A. Potter, Ellis Eves, John Eves, Reuben Rich and others, while A. P. Young, N. Kitchen, Wesley Morris, I. A. Dewitt and others led the opposition. No conclusion was reached and the meeting adjourned to meet again on five days' notice as before, when petitions for and against division will be received by the commission. Whichever way the commission decides, those who are dissatisfied can file exceptions to the report or petition the court for a review, the same as in a road case.

The Wesleyan University Glee Club will give an entertainment, consisting of college songs, glees and warbles, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Berwick on Tuesday evening, April 3rd, under the auspices of Friendship Fire Company of Berwick. The proceeds of the entertainment will be used to more thoroughly equip the company. Read what the "New York Daily Tribune" says of them: "The Wesleyan University Glee Club gave their first concert in New York last night in Chickering Hall. The club is an excellent organization, and the performance was highly creditable to the members of the club and to the college. The club sang with surprising volume, and a precision that gave evidence of conscientious study and careful training. There was but little wavering from the key noticeable, and many nice dynamic effects were produced. The warbling of Messrs. Beattys and Bouton, with a whistling obligato by Mr. Richards, to a humming accompaniment by the chorus, was novel and had a decided pleasing effect. The sentimental numbers were given intelligently and satisfactorily. The audience was large and enthusiastic, and the singers had to respond to repeated encores.

Removed! Removed!!

W. L. Fornwald's Barber Shop to the Central Hotel, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the tonsorial line and the latest styles of the day. Ladie's and children's hair cutting a specialty.

Farmers.

For a full line of piows, land rollers, Scotch and Lansing spring tooth harrows, drills and corn planters at bottom prices go to WHITE, CONNER & SLOAN.
tf. Orangeville, Pa.

Sudden Death.

Jacob Carl Leidy, son of Sadie M. and E. D. Leidy, of Summerville, Texas county, Mo., died suddenly Sunday, March 18, 1888, aged 8 years, 5 months and ten days. He took sick Saturday of congestive chills and died Sunday.

A few years before Mr. Leidy went to Missouri he lost his two oldest children in one week, with scarlet fever.

His many friends here sympathise with him and regret this sad bereavement.

We miss you from our home, dear Carl,
We miss you from your place,
A shadow o'er our life is cast,
We miss the sunshine of thy face,
We miss thy kind and willing hand,
Thy fond and earnest care,
Our home is dark without thee,
We miss you everywhere.

"Can't eat a thing." Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

Notice.

Through some misunderstanding it has been rumored that Mr. L. Gross is going to remove. It is a mistake. You will always find him selling clothing for men, boys and children as cheap as ever at the old stand Main street two doors above Centre Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Chase Nurseries.

MR. EDITOR—Please inform your readers that we have steady work on salary for honest, temperate, energetic men, soliciting orders for our nursery stock. Our stock is first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, address
R. G. CHASE & Co.
1130 S. Penn Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Holy Week and Easter.

There have been daily services at St. Paul's P. E. Church this week. For the remainder of the week they will be as follows: Good Friday at 10 o'clock, Litany at 12 o'clock, Evening prayer at 3 o'clock; Saturday at 4.30. On Easter Day there will be early service at 6.30; Service, sermon and Holy Communion at 10.30; Sunday School service at 7 p. m. The public generally is invited to any or all of these services.

Millville.

Since Millville has been connected with the outer world by rail it has grown and improved considerably. Among one of its successful enterprises is the creamery of Eckman & Son. They make about 800 pounds of excellent butter every week. With railroad facilities, wagon factories, woolen mill, mercantile houses, educational advantages and enterprizing citizens, Millville will no doubt become ambitious soon to be something more than a township, and apply to the court for borough incorporation.

The Origin of Leap Year.

The custom observed every fourth year of permitting the fairer sex to assume the rights and prerogatives appertaining to to their brothers during the remaining three, is a very ancient one. When it originated is not definitely known, but a law enacted by the parliament of Scotland in the year 1288 is doubtless the first statutory recognition of the custom. The law was as follows: "It is statut and ordaint that during the reign of her maist blissit megestie, ilk fourth year, known as leap year, ilk maiden ladye, of baith high and low estait, shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuses to take hir to be his wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye summe of ane undis or less, as his estait moit be, except and awis gif he can mak it appear that he is betrothit to sins ither woman, that he shall then be free."

Lightstreet.

Rev. R. H. Mallalieu entered upon his duties for the new conference year at this place by preaching on Sunday evening.

S. B. Graham who is employed at moulding by the Watsontown Car Co., is at home visiting during time of repairing.

L. M. Kelchner left for Cleveland on Wednesday to engage in writing and pen drawing.

Ladies Aid Society gave a tea drinking at Mrs. A. B. White's on Saturday evening.

B. F. Reighard moved from the farm to town on Tuesday.

Mr. John Proverb, of Hazleton, gave B. A. White a call on Saturday last.

Chas. Rink sold his bay horse advertised to a Wilkesbarre party.

Easter Music.

The following is the program for the musical portion of the services at the Episcopal church on Sunday. It will be rendered by the choir consisting of Mrs. Wintersteen, Misses Ella and Annie Faux, Messrs. Wintersteen and Wirt, under the direction of Mrs. M. A. Smith, organist.

6:30 A. M.

Anthem,	
Christ the Lord is Risen to-day	Wilson.
Christ our Passover,	Millard.
Gloria Patri,	Danks, Whitfield.
Festival Te Deum,	Ward.
Jubilate.	Marsh.
Hymn 107.	

10:30 A. M.

Hymn 108.	
" 105.	
Kyrie Elcison,	Thompson.
Gloria Tibi,	Wilson.
Offertory,	Danks.
Hymn 99.	
Sanctus,	Wels' Third Mass.
Gloria in Excelsis,	Sudden.
Nunc Dimittis.	

Resolutions of Condolence.

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, in his mercy, to remove from our midst a beloved classmate and faithful scholar, Arthur C. Marclay, whose death occurred Saturday, March 10, 1888. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of our friend the school has lost a faithful and intelligent member and the class a devoted and attentive scholar.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family who mourn the loss of an affectionate son and loving brother.

Resolved, That it is a just tribute to his memory to say that in his death we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be entered upon the minutes of the Sunday School and be published in the county papers.

E. A. EYER,
HARRY LAYCOCK,
BRYSON MONTGOMERY, } Com.
R. RUSH ZARR,
CHAS. H. LAWALL,

Lower Sugarloaf and Vicinity.

For about two weeks past the weather has been truly characteristic of March and can be best described in the words of Ruskin as "a sort of hesitation in the clouds whether it is to be fair or foul, they having neither the joyfulness of rest or the majesty of storm."

I. K. Laubach has the largest stock of logs at his mill that he has ever had at one time and is making good use of his time in order to get them out before the water gets too low to saw.

We would again call the attention of the supervisors to the fact that one dollar's worth of work done on the roads in the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, is worth twice that amount done in the latter part of the summer, and that sluice ways and ditches should be opened as soon as possible in the spring, so that when the heavy showers of summer come the roads will not be washed and damaged by the water. In this instance truly "a stitch in time saves nine."

Two weeks ago we had the pleasure of meeting an old friend and schoolmate whom we have not seen for two years, Mr. John W. Winley, who is at present a ward master in the insane asylum at Danville.

Since we last saw Mr. Winley he has traveled extensively over the eastern part of the United States, and he gives some vivid descriptions of the many sights which he has seen, and especially of Niagara Falls and the beautiful lake scenery of central New York.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

April Movings.

D. Winner moves his meat market from the corner of Main and Market streets to Iron street below Main.

Wm. Webb moves his tobacco store from Mrs. Ent's building to Wm. Kramer's, which he will also occupy as a dwelling-house.

E. M. Knorr moves from J. K. Eyer's building on lower Main street to the corner of Fourth and Iron streets.

J. W. Eyer moves into the house formerly occupied by Mr. Knorr.

J. K. Eyer moves in with L. N. Moyer.

J. W. Woods moves into the house formerly occupied by J. K. Eyer.

Rev. F. B. Riddle moves to Danville.

Rev. S. M. Frost moves from Shamokin to this place, and occupies the Methodist parsonage at the corner of Market and Fifth street.

Wm. Cooke moves from this place to Danville.

A larger selection of wall paper than ever before, at Mercer's.

The Last Car Not the Safest.

AN OLD CONDUCTOR EX PLODES A POPULAR IM PRESSION THAT IT IS.

"Passengers have an idea," said an old conductor yesterday, "that the last car in a train is the safest, but they are greatly mistaken. During an experience of twenty-two years in the railroad business, I always avoided the last car. My reasons will be apparent when I explain.

"If a rail should happen to be broken, the last car is the one that is the most liable to jump the track. The engine and the other cars may pass over safely. You see the cars keep the rail in place, but when the last car is reached, there is nothing to brace the parts, the fractured portion is knocked out of position and the last coach is on the ties. To illustrate, I remember I was riding in a caboose one time when I met with a most painful accident. We encountered a broken rail, and as is often the case, the engine and a long train passed over all right. The caboose, being the last car was thrown from the track, and we rolled over and over. There was a redhot stove in the cabin, and I was horribly burned before the train could be stopped. One or two of the brakemen were severely injured. I have come to the conclusion that there is as much danger in the rear end of a train as there is in the forward part. Should the train stop another is likely to telescope you. On some of the western roads the common passenger coaches are carried behind and the sleepers are put in the center of the train, for no other reason than the latter one given."

Wedding Bells.

TEWKSBURY—ERWIN.

A pleasant social gathering occurred at the residence of Mrs. William Erwin, Newlin, Pa., Thursday noon, March 22, 1888. The occasion was the marriage of Mrs. Erwin's only daughter, Hannah, and Mr. Eugene D. Tewksbury, son of E. M. Tewksbury of Catawissa.

The wedding cards had been sent on their mission of invitation a fortnight earlier, and in response about sixty guests—intimate friends of the happy couple—came to honor the occasion. When the hour came Miss Mame Seaborn took her place at the organ and played the wedding march.

The beautiful bride was looking her prettiest, dressed in a handsome light satin, while the groom was a "manly looking man" clad in a suit of black. Rev. Hamlin, pastor of the bride and groom, in a brief and pleasant manner pronounced them man and wife. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Tewksbury, sister of the groom and Miss Ida Hughes of Newlin. The groomsmen were Dr. J. W. Erwin of Shenandoah and Dr. C. L. Erwin of Catawissa, both brothers of the bride.

The table laden with bountiful provision now invited our attention and how shall we describe that wedding feast? We forego the task.

The presents were numerous and costly, showing how highly the contracting parties were held by their many friends. The newly wedded couple took the evening train at Catawissa for Wilkes-Barre, visiting Mr. Henry Robinson, cousin of the groom's father. From there to Philipsburg, Roxbury and Easton to visit relatives of the groom's mother.

A. GUEST.

A handsome line of ceiling decorations for a pretty room, at Mercer's.

That Blizzard.

FISHINGCREEK, March 21st, 1888.

MESSRS. EDITORS.

SIRS:—One week ago yesterday we had, what some of our best informed citizens pronounced a corner of a regular western blizzard, which heaped up the snow that fell into the roads making them impassable and even sent small drifts through the crevices into our houses and bars, making it very unpleasant for people unaccustomed to that kind of thing.

At present writing the wind is blowing hither thither at a rate which suggests the idea, that some erratic cyclone in search of a job, has been let loose amongst us, and for our amusement is about to give us an exhibition of its skill at tossing things about.

Now what I should like to know is this, is the translating of those western peculiarities here amongst a peaceable and law-abiding people the result of our interstate commerce law? If so I vote to have it at once repealed.

And I suggest that Congress appropriate a reasonable sum out of that surplus with which they have been grappling so vigorously for the benefit of those who have suffered inconvenience or loss.

To simplify matters for them I agree voluntarily without fee or reward to accept any reasonable amount, and faithfully apply it to repairing such damages as I have sustained, and will give them no trouble with any surplus that may remain in my hands. It may not be amiss here to state that a surplus is something with which I never had to contend. But from my large and varied financial experience, together with the many hints I have lately read of how to dispose of such matter, I feel very confident that I could very successfully handle a small one. Of course I do not wish Congress to put up a job on me and send me the whole pile, just at this season of the year when farm work is likely to be pressing. Perhaps the above hint is unnecessary, but I give it free of charge.

Yours &c.
OLD FARMER.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 26, 1888.

Do you remember the great Dress Goods Occasion of last year. It was indeed the greatest event to that date in the history of dress goods retailing in this country.

We propose to surpass it this year.

During the early part of this week we will open to inspection many new things for the Spring season, and will bring into prominent exhibition everything pertaining to dress. The principal features will be:

First—The event of the season in Trimmed Millinery, our Spring Opening.
Second—A great exhibition of Parasols.
Third—The final and complete exhibition of our Paris, Berlin, New York and Philadelphia Wraps and Jackets.
Fourth—An exhibition of Spring Silks.
Fifth—An array of Dress Goods, including the rarest and richest novelties of the season.
Sixth—A display of new things in White Goods and Linen Lawns.
Seventh—A continuation of the "House Beautiful."

For this purpose the entire store will be arrayed in elegant decoration that you may see and enjoy the goods in the most attractive forms.

Thirteen long counters and the shelves back of them loaded with Woolen Dress Stuffs for women's wear, not counting Flannels. There isn't such another gathering on this continent. Like a glacier—like thirteen huge glaciers—these counters; pushing, crowding the stuffs into the sunlight of your favor. The newest things are here—weaves, color plays, combinations. They drop from the looms of two continents on to our shelves.

Stop by a single counter. 60 feet long. Not an inch of storage room about it that is not crammed with wearing stuffs. Every yard pure wool.

That for least is a 50-inch stuff for 60c. A mixture in three colorings—olive, gray, tan—and a tan hair-line stripe. Made to sell at $1. One of the price tumbles you are likely to run across here any day.

Another; a little better stuff. Pin-check Cloth. Light weight for Spring wear, but firm, substantial. A pretty jumble of gray or olive or brown or blue shades. 50 inches, 75c from $1.

A neighbor lot. Illuminated Wool Checks in four bud-time colorings. 50 inches, 75c from $1.

And so on. Stuffs for $1, for $1.25, for $1.50, for $1.75, for $2, for $2.50. Maybe thirty lines of goods. Count the styles in a single line, *sixty-three!*

And all at *one* of the thirteen Wool Dress Goods counters, not counting Flannels!

A mohairy sort of wool, crisp, firm, springy. That's the filling. Chain of cotton; but it's the wool that gives character to the stuff. Alike on both sides. Strikingly handsome on either. More than fifty styles and colorings of these English Check and Plaid suitings. Not one of them that you wouldn't turn your head to look at; *and the price is 15c.* Only a little while ago it was 25c. No reason for the tumble except one of those trade turns that so often sets dollars rolling your way.

inch square plaids
half-inch wick checks
illuminated plain checks
line stripes of silk
jumbled check-plaids

Cheerful, seasonable, sprightly stuffs, full of wear, and 15c!

Another of the unexampled price slips—at the same counter: Mixed Suiting. All-wool but for the flecks and specks of silk that light up the surface like bits of snowflake. 36 in., 25c from 50.

Another just as worthful is a sort of close basket-weave in cluster stripes, forming a check. All-wool, coarse in the thread but fine in the fibre. 25c from 50.

Prices and styles are beating a tattoo in the cotton goods camp. The long lines of new pieces lean against each other like stacked guns.

Ginghams, pretty and prim, 20 to 50c.

Sateens, soft and silky, 12½ to 37½c.

Cheviots of leathery stoutness, 10 to 15c.

Chintzes, novel and neat, 12½c.

Crazies, cutely crinkled, 12½c.

And a host more clamoring for admission or bustling into counter place.

How much of a Night Dress do you expect for 75c? Look at this: good muslin, yoke of 4 rows of Hamburg insertion, trimmed with neat ruffle on neck and sleeves.

Or at this for $1: fine cambric, yoke of fine cluster tucks, neat embroidered ruffle on neck, sleeves and front. The kind usually sold for $1.50.

Home work don't count against such prices if your time is worth anything.

Chemises 50c to $1.75.
Drawers 40c to $1.
Aprons 25c to $1.50.
Pillow Shams 55c to $20.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

M. Kelly's
BLOOMSBURG.
Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

No old goods at Baker & Bender's. New furniture arriving daily.

Carload of the finest brands of fancy cakes, biscuits, crackers &c. &c. received to-day at the Great Eastern at prices that astonish every one.

Baby carriages in great variety at W. J. Corell & Co's. 164t

All the latest styles of furniture at Baker & Bender's, Main and West streets, Bloomsburg.

Lace Curtains in all styles and prices at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Come to the Great Eastern on Friday and Saturday for new Florida cabbage, lettuce, radishes, kale, onions, oranges, lemons, bananas &c. They are receiving immense quantities, enough to supply all at moderate prices.

Window shades plain and fancy for new and old houses at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

If you are in need of a trunk, valise or satchel, call at F. D. Dentler's and see his goods and get his prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Easter cards in many different styles and prices at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Come to the Great Eastern Tea Company's big opening in the Sharpless block, Saturday March 31.

Call and see that fine walnut chamber suit at Baker & Bender's.

Tea Sets $2.75 to $12.00, Dinner Sets $7.50 to $28.50 at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Call early at Baker & Bender's furniture rooms and get a bargain.

F. D. Dentler now carries a first-class line of trunks, valises and satchels.

Just opened last week at I. W. Hartman & Sons', eleven barrels of Glassware direct from the factory. See the prices, cheaper than ever.

New Millinery goods in the latest spring styles of ladies' and Misses' hats, trimming &c. now open at Miss E. Barkley's, Main street below Market. Prices to suit all.

Saturday will be a big day at the Great Eastern. Immense opening. They received to-day a carload of new tea and fresh roasted coffee of the finest brands.

Dr. Honora A. Robbins treats diseases of the eye and ear, and is prepared to test eyes for glasses. Mar.30-3m.

J. H. Stecker has a nice lot of bananas, which will be sold cheap. Oranges, bananas and lemons always on hand, which are sold cheap.

Merchants through the county supplied with goods at a fair discount at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

If you are in need of a fine parlor suit you will find it to your interest to call on Baker & Bender, the down-town furniture dealers and undertakers.

The Great Eastern are selling a large cake of Laundry soap for 3c. a cake or 48 cakes for $1.00, 23 cakes for 50c. and 10 for 25c.; try it, the regular price is 5c. a cake.

Chamber Sets $2.50 to $11.00 at I. W. Hartman & Sons'.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE HANDSOMEST LADY IN BLOOMSBURG remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and to convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample bottle free. Large size, 50c. and $1.

To Ladies. For pains in and around the small of the back apply a *Hop Plaster*. Sure cure.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CROWN.

The crown of Queen Victoria consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5 dwt. troy. The number of diamonds are 12,852; pearls, 273; rubies, 9; sapphires, 17; emeralds, 11. It is an old saying—Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. It is better to wear the crown of perfect health and peace of mind through the curative effects of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THE POPULATION OF BLOOMSBURG is about 5,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs as those complaints are, according to statistics, more numerous than others. We would advise all not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggist and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Price 50c. and $1. Trial size free. Sold by all druggists.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Martha Long, late of Madison township, deceased.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to
A. K. SMITH, Adm'r.
Jerseytown P. O., Pa.
mar2-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF STEPHEN HUTLER.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, March 31, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
mar1. N. U. FUNK, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Wm. N. A. Rogers deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, April 21, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate, must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.
J. H. MAIZE,
March 7, 1888. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Edgar late of Benton township deceased

Letters testamentary on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement to
LOUIS MCHENRY.
6w* Executor.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.

The Lessons of "Unser Fritz" Case.

The greatest doctors in Europe don't know what ails "Unser Fritz."

Thus are the Garfield and Grant episodes repeated, and public confidence in "expert" medical knowledge is again shaken.

The effect is a revulsion.

Since the fatal days of 1883, many of the doctrines of the schoolmen concerning extensive medication have been abandoned, and all schools of practice are more and more relying upon old fashioned simple root and herb preparations and careful nursing,—the only reliances known to our ancestors.

These methods and reliances are illustrated to-day in a series of old-fashioned roots and herbs preparations recently given to the world by the well-known proprietors of Warner's safe cure—preparations made from formulæ possessed by many of our oldest families, and rescued for popular use, and issued under the happy designation of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.

"My son," exclaimed a venerable woman to the writer when he was a boy, "my son, you'r yeller and pale and weak like lookin', you'r needin' a good shaking up with some sas'paril'."

A jug of spring sarsaparilla was just as necessary in the "winter supplies" of fifty years ago as was a barrel of pork, and a famous medical authority says that the very general prevalence of the use of such a preparation as Log Cabin Sarsaparilla explains the rugged health of our ancestors.

While Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is an excellent remedy for all seasons of the year, it is particularly valuable in the spring, when the system is full of sluggish blood and requires a natural constitutional tonic and invigorator to resist cold and pneumonia, and the effects of a long winter. Philo M. Parsons, clerk of the City Hotel of Hartford, Conn., was prostrated with a cold which, he says, "seemed to settle through my body. I neglected it and the result was my blood became impoverished and poisoned, indicated by inflamed eyes. I was treated but my eyes grew worse. I was obliged to wear a shade over them. I feared that I would be obliged to give up work."

"Under the operation of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla and Liver Pills," he says, "The sore and inflamed eyes disappeared. My blood, I know is in a healthier condition than it has been for years. I have a much better appetite. I shall take several more bottles for safety's sake. Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla is a great blood purifier and I most heartily recommend it."

A few bottles of Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla used in the family now will save many a week of sickness and many a dollar of bills. Use no other. This is the oldest, most thoroughly tested, and the best, is put up in the largest sarsaparilla bottle on the market, containing 120 doses. There is no other preparation of similar name that can equal it. The name of its manufacturers is a guarantee of its superior worth.

While the great doctors wrangle over the technicalities of an advanced medical science that can not cure disease, such simple preparations yearly snatch millions from untimely graves.

PATHOS IN RAGS.

QUAINT AND PICTURESQUE FIGURES AMONG THE UNFORTUNATES OF A GREAT CITY.

Less than ten years ago no man in San Francisco was better known than —few as well as—the so-called Emperor Norton. I have forgotten his story. I believe, however, that he had once been a prosperous merchant and from some cause had failed. With his money had gone his wits, and for years he lived a pensioner on the readily accorded bounty of certain bankers, brokers and merchants. He wore disposed about his ragged garments, a sufficient quantity of tawdry gold lace to give him the air suited in his mind to his supposed rank. He collected his little sums of money as rightfully his tribute, but otherwise comported himself modestly enough.

How he lived few knew and not many cared. What his story was still fewer knew. He was accepted as "Emperor Norton" and pointed out to visitors just as the Cliff House and the sea lions were. It did not matter as to the habits of the sea lions, whence they came whither they went; so with Emperor Norton.

Mere wretchedness or misery is for the most part lost in a great city, but occasionally an example, made in some way unique, is for that reason thrust into prominence and becomes an Emperor Norton. The wretched outcast is shuddered at and shunned at first, but becoming in time a familiar object is accepted and even counted on as a sort of curiosity. The sense of responsibility which naturally, though generally unconsciously, comes with the first shock of seeing, is dissipated by familiarity, and the habituated spectator is easy in his mind.

Such an one was the little woman with the black leather reticule, who, haggard of face, restless of eye and shabby of clothing, appeared one morning many years ago by the railing of the old City Hall Park of New York, and there lingered, pitifully searching in the careless streams of passers for some evidently expected face; and when the two hands of the old clock came together at noon she heaved a little sigh, turned slowly about and walked reluctantly away.

The next morning with the briskness of renewed hope she came again to keep her tryst and again went sadly away. Day after day rolled by, winds blew, rain and snow fell, the sun shone and still the little woman kept her tryst. Years passed and still she was faithful—every day hopeful, every day disappointed. Boys passed her day by day and grew into manhood never knowing her story, caring little for it and yet looking for her as they looked for the City Hall clock.

One day she did not come, one day the faded blue eyes, grown dim with years of longing search, failed to greet the throngs of Park Row with wistful, eager glance. It was as if the clock had stopped. People looked, missed the shabby figure, shrugged their shoulders philosophically and passed on. She and her story with all its pathetic possibilities had faded out of sight.

Then there was the Count Johannes. Everybody knew him, and his name alone was enough to cause a smile, while his deeds kept the city in laughter for many a day. And yet the story—the pathos of his wrecked life—was known to a few interested friends.

To-day there is a poor creature in New York, as widely known as any of those, who owes her notoriety to an exhibition of wretchedness so unique that in that great city, at least, it has no parallel. What her name is no one seems to know. Half clad in tattered, filthy garments, that hang as by a miracle about her emaciated form, she haunts the wharves where the tropical fruit steamers land their freight. She carries an old basket, and into it puts the partially or wholly rotten oranges which are thrown out in discharging cargo. Finally, having obtained a basketfull, she shambles off, bending painfully under her unwholesome load, traversing block after block, sitting frequently in the gutter to rest and ever unheedful alike of the jeers of boys and the shuddering avoidance of even the least fastidious. A loathsome, hideous spectacle, she.

And her story? I had the curiosity once to seek it out. One bright autumn day a room in a respectable tenement house was rented to a young couple, who paid for a month in advance, furnished the room simply, and took possession with charming embarrassment and sublime confidence.

She was a dainty creature, with bright eyes, rosy cheeks, red lips, white teeth and ravishing dimples. He handsome, less from good features than from his manly, self-reliant air. Everybody in the house knew well enough that they did not belong in one room of a tenement house; not that they betrayed the fact by any seeming disdain of their present quarters—not they. But, bless you! hadn't Mrs. O'Hagan lived with the quality once, and didn't she know a lady—a real lady—when she saw one? From the country, no doubt; but a genuine lady. And Frank! She used to lean so prettily over the rickety balusters of a morning and, quite unconscious of listeners, call out: "Frank, dear, did you kiss me?" And he, laughing the while, would run back and kiss her there as she stood, as if he had not already done it a round dozen of times since breakfast—that is, when they had had any breakfast. But as I was going to say, Mrs. O'Hagan knew Frank was a gentleman because he always lifted his hat to her.

They didn't always have breakfast and sometimes no dinner, and once in a while they lived for twenty-four hours on love. Poor food for two such hearty mortals, you may say, and so it was; but one can starve on love with great cheerfulness, let me tell you. And so they did starve and shiver, too, as winter came on, but they laughed and loved as cheerily and heartily as ever. One day said Frank:

"Kitty, dear, I can't bear to see you suffer so."

"I suffer!" as if she had never heard anything so surprising before.

"Yes, you! Why, your cheeks are pale, your lips are blue and there are hollows under your eyes."

"Now don't worry about me, dear; I don't mind it at all so long as I have you."

"Yes, I know," said he huskily, "you are a brave little woman, but I can't stand it, Kitty, dear, I can't; so I've taken a situation as—"

He stopped and she, who had been watching him, cried out with a frightened look in her eyes:

"As what, Frank? Please tell me."

"As a—" his voice was low and unsteady—"as a purser on a fruit steamer running to Cuba."

"Oh, Frank, and leave me alone!" She clung to him with positive terror.

"But I can't see you starve, Kitty. And it'll only be for a month, and the firm will pay you thirty dollars the day the steamer sails."

"When will it sail?" she whispered.

"To-morrow."

"Oh, Frank!"

Well, she was, as Frank had said, a brave little woman, and the steamer went away the next day with her dear love on board. She received the thirty dollars and to please Frank did the best she could to get back her roses and cherry lips. And she succeeded, so that when, in three weeks, she went to the fruit firm to ask about the steamer, the gruff old clerk did her beauty homage by being very gracious. He told her they had no news of the steamer except that she had arrived safely and that she was due in a week. And he asked her to come again as often as she liked, since it was no trouble at all to answer her questions.

She did not go to the office again for several days, but she went every day to the wharf where the steamer was to land and looked lovingly at it as if it had some share in the happiness that was coming to her so soon now.

The steamer did not come in at the end of the week, but the gruff clerk smiled and said it would surely be in the next day. But it was not; nor the next, nor the next. And now she went from the office to the wharf and waited desperately in the freezing wind; each day waiting a longer time. One day she went into the office, and the gruff clerk rushed away from his desk to the back part of the store. She waited, but as he did not return she timidly went back into the store and touched him on the arm, for his back was turned to her. He turned and looked down into the eyes so full of eager questioning.

"Go 'way; go 'way from me," he cried, harshly; "ask somebody else; I'm busy."

He hurried from her. She followed him with distended eyes. She had not noticed his roughness—only the pity that was under it. Halt staggering she caught up to him and clung to his coat.

"Oh, sir! tell me, tell me. You are hiding something."

"For God's sake don't ask me," he said.

One little hand clutched him convulsively, the other went fluttering vaguely to her head, while the wide-open eyes filled with a horrible fear, caught his pitiful, wavering glance and held it.

"What is it?" the dry lips whispered.

"Poor little thing!" murmured the man.

"Dead?" The lips she had coaxed into redness for his sake could only form the word.

"Steamer burned. All lost," was the low response.

She stared at him a moment more and then, with a soft moaning laugh, loosed her hold and went staggering out of the store.

One day, months after this time, a richly dressed woman knocked at Mrs. O'Hagan's door and, with a supercilious lift of the eye-brows, asked if a Mr. Lawrence lived in the house. Mrs. O'Hagan couldn't lift her eyebrows, but she could put her soapy arms akimbo, and she did with instinctive pugnacity.

"He did, but he doesn't," she answered.

"Can you direct me to his abode?"

"Why should I?"

"I am his mother."

"His mother, is it?"

Mrs. O'Hagan's little blue eyes swept the richly dressed woman from her arrogant face to her carefully upheld skirts, and then with a swift glance at the little clock on her mantel, exclaimed fiercely:

"Stand here by th' dure with me."

She led the wondering woman to the street door, and with impatient gesture stilled her questions, and detained her there until a haggard creature, clad in filthy rags, came scuffling along bearing on her hip a great basket of decayed oranges.

"Your son," cried Mrs. O'Hagan, "is dead, but there is his wife. Bad luck t' ye."

The woman stared in horror at the loathsome spectacle, and then with a little cry fled to her carriage and was driven away.—*Phila. Times.*

The End of the World.

OHIO ADVENTISTS EXPECT IT SOON AND ARE GETTING READY FOR IT.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—There is beginning to be unusual, almost unprecedented, activity among the Adventists, both of the First Day and Seventh Day classes. Both believe that 1888 will wind up time, the difference being that the First Day Adventists fixed the date, whereas the Seventh Dayers simply say the end is not far off. Among the First Day Adventists tradesmen have sent their bills out. They have as nearly as possible balanced all accounts, and among them all is ready for the ascension.

Richwood, O., is a stronghold of Adventists. They have just completed a beautiful college there. Asked why they should build a college when eternity is so near at hand, Elder Andrew replied: "It is possible they may be wrong in their conclusions. Some Adventists," said he, "are not confident that the end is upon us. I, for one, am not, through I do not think it will be long until the end, for the three great signs have come to pass. 'The sun shall be darkened,' says the Bible. The sun was darkened in 1780. At 10 o'clock in the morning it was as dark as midnight. No eclipse was expected—none was due. Science has failed to account for the phenomenon. 'The moon shall not give light,' says the Bible. This occurred the day of the great darkness. That night was the blackest ever known. 'The stars shall fall from heaven,' says another, and the third prophecy. Nov. 13, 1833, the mightiest meteoric shower ever known occurred. I do not know, I do not say this is the last year of time: I simply believe the end is near."

At Nevada, O., the biggest church in the town is the Adventist church, of which Elder Dunlap is the pastor. Elder Dunlap thinks much as does Elder Watson, but many of his parishioners believe they have but a few more months, at best, to live, and many of them, notably Capt. Eldridge and family, are even now "all ready." Mrs. Eldridge has disposed of her jewelry, as have many other ladies of the congregation, because they believe in simplicity of dress.

Another elder living in Nevada, O., is Mr. Walker, a highly educated gentleman. His wife is exceptionally accomplished. Mr. Walker, when asked if the end is here, replied: "Truly I have not a doubt of it. 'Babylon is fallen,' says Holy Writ. Now, what is Babylon? The Church. Oh! how the Church has fallen! Notice the last number of any of your church papers, and what do you find but accounts of the defiling of the temples by auction sales, lotteries, socials called grab-bag, necktie, soap-bubble, popcorn and all too many others? Yes, Babylon is fallen. But there are other reasons for my faith. I think the decline of the Ottoman Empire plainly foretells the end. The Sultan of Turkey is the Apollyon of Revelations. To those who have closely studied the Scriptures his fall is convincing. When the Sultan is driven from Turkey then will the end of time hasten on."

Dr. Jerome Oatley, of Richwood, a gallant soldier in the civil war and for years Post Commander of Livingston Post, G. A. R., No. 425, of that place, is an Adventist. "Remember," says the doctor, "that all the Old Testament prophecies where fulfilled. Isaiah told of the coming of Christ. Micah prophesied his birthplace. Jeremiah foretold Herod's massacre. Isaiah anticipated the coming of John the Baptist. The prophecies of the first Advent came true. So will those of the second Advent."

Elder E. McCullough, a scholarly Bostonian, is now preaching throughout Northwest Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, as is Mrs. E. G. White, window of the denomination. All over these sections the lamps of the Adventists have glimmered steadily all this year, and few evenings pass that are not spent in devotional service at church or at home, waiting for the second coming of Christ.

The Adventists believe that the present dead only sleep and that they, with the living, will be arraigned for judgment at the last day, when the wicked will be utterly consumed, the fires purifying this earth, which will then be converted into heaven, where not only the souls, but the bodies of the righteous will live immortal.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y (25nov6m.

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Precious Stones.

Reprint from The Connoisseur for March.

With the artistic advance which this country has made during the past ten years, and with the wider distribution of wealth, men and women have become more critical and exacting in their tastes, and a much higher art standard now prevails. In nothing is this more noticeable than in the matter of personal adornment, in which precious stones play so prominent a part. Sharp contrasts in the arrangement of colors are seldom seen, and instead of incongruous and lavish decoration there are shown a love of harmony and an art in arrangement which satisfy the eye and are in keeping with the principles of beauty.

In the list of precious stones, the diamond, the ruby, the emerald, and the sapphire may be said to hold an equal place in public estimation. The American people are not only the most critical judges of fine gems, but are also the largest purchasers. So far as diamonds are concerned, they buy more perfect stones than do the people of any country of Europe. European purchasers are more inclined to be satisfied with the good general effect of a precious stone, not demanding that perfection required here by the same class of buyers. Twenty years ago $25,000 would have been considered a large sum for any family in this country to have invested in diamonds, while to-day more than one family holds gems valued at $500,000. In 1867 the value of diamonds and other stones imported into the United States was $1,318,617, in 1875 it rose to $3,-4"8,757, in 1884 it was $9 139,460, and in 1886 it reached $8,259,747. From 1867 to 1886, inclusive, the total value of imported diamonds and other stones can be set down in rough numbers at $85,000,000. That fine diamonds hold their value well has been evidenced by sales of collections of gems which were appraised for inventory more than a century ago, when stones, bought by dealers to be sold at a profit, brought astonishingly high prices. Regarded simply as a profitable investment, diamonds are a safe purchase. They are not affected by political changes or social disturbance, as many securities are; and, although in times of financial stringency the owners of valuable stones may often have been compelled to dispose of them at a great sacrifice, this has been generally due to special circumstances, rather than to any depreciation in the value of the gems themselves.

In spite of the enormous number of diamonds which have been thrown upon the market by the opening of the South African mines, there never was a time when fine diamonds were rarer or when the prices of perfect gems were stiffening more perceptibly; and people who own this class of stones may feel assured that they have made advantageous purchases. To a great extent, of course, the laws of supply and demand regulate the price of diamonds just as they do that of any other commodity. Still, as with all other luxuries, the prices are largely a matter of fancy and are not governed by any commercial schedule or wrong rule. A great deal has been said as to the immense number of diamonds which have been thrown upon the market from the mines of South Africa, and as to the means which have been adopted by the owners of these mines to restrict the output within the bounds of legitimate demand, so that something like a standard value might be established, while at the same time measures would be taken to prevent the products of the mines from reaching the market through illicit channels. It should be remembered, however, that thousands of these stones are of an inferior grade. The output of really fine stones is very limited. The South African mines are the chief source of the world's supply, and a fluctuation in or lowering of values of fine gems need not be feared.

There is nothing the proper purchase of which calls for more care or judgment than that of diamonds. There must, of necessity, be implicit confidence between the dealer and the buyer, for few people who are not experts can detect all the minute differences which go to make up the flawless or the imperfect diamond. American buyers run great risks by purchasing stones in Europe, as these, when examined afterwards, are likely to show some defect which had not before been noticed by the purchaser.

New cuttings have been lately introduced, the proportions of each part being based upon scientific principles, and bringing out a brilliancy and beauty of which the same stones would not have been thought capable ten years ago. The final effectiveness of a true gem is a work of art to which expert knowledge and skilled handicraft contribute in no less important degree than the original stone. By the latest improved cutting there is a great gain, a diamond being given about one-fifth more brilliancy than by the old methods, due to a more exact compliance with the laws governing reflection and refraction, in proportioning the "spread" of the stone to the depth below the girdle to the height above it, and to the facetting. Even the polish is a matter of careful scrutiny,—unless perfectly done marring to some extent the beauty of the cutting and its resultant brilliancy. Attention of this character is, however, bestowed only upon stones of the highest grade. The business in really fine gems in this country is confined to a few houses, although there are many dealers in inferior stones.

The combinations of diamonds with other gems largely need an eye for effect in arrangement, so as to give the appearance of rounded harmony and completeness. Several American houses that have devoted themselves to work of this character have been able to produce combinations which in harmony and delicacy are equal to any that have come from the famous workshops of Europe. Emeralds are now sought after, as, in fact, are all colored stones,—rubies and sapphires especially. Rubies which come from Burmah are scarce, while prices are phenomenal; and a really blue diamond is unusually rare and of great value. What is believed to be the most perfect blue diamond in this country is owned by the large diamond importing house of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, who have one of the finest collections of precious stones in this country.

In the United States although government reports place the estimated production of precious stones as follows 1883, $74,050; 1884, $82,975; 1885, $78 450; yet this is made up of semi-precious gems; or, if any of the real precious stones be included, they are of such poor quality as to be of no practical use for the fine purposes of the jeweller. In Maine and North Carolina systematic mining has been carried on to some extent, but with not profitable result. The geological formation of Elliott county, Kentucky, is singularly analogous to that of the South African diamond district; but search there has not proved fruitful. Many semi-precious stones, are however, found in the United States,—beryls, aequamarines, and hiddenites in North Carolina, topazes and agates in Colorado, and in Arizona, Montana, and New Mexico the finest garnets in the world.

Yet, notwithstanding the encouragement that some writers find in these facts, and in the general mineral wealth of the country, for indulging the patriotic hope that the United States will become an important contributor to the world's supply of precious stones, the few competent American experts generally see no substantial basis at present for such expectations. This view is shared by Mr. Joseph T. Bailey, who is not only one of the best judges of gems, but who has also made himself thoroughly familiar with those sections of the United States that show any signs of being the natural abiding place of gem stones.

It is sometimes suggested that much might be accomplished were the State and national governments to offer encouragement to systematic prospecting for precious stones in certain promising localities; but the universal experience is that such development is best committed to private enterprise and, unfortunately, there has been little to induce the investment of money or time in it as a business.

JOHN V. HOOD.

That Tired Feeling

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nov11-87-1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
PREVENTS CONSUMPTION
All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Curs., Woonsocket, R. I.
c28l&16m

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 25	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 55	....	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	55
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 38
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Genhett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
STATIONS.	P M	P M	SOUTH. P M	P M
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 90
Bellevue	6 18	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 5*
Hick's Ferry	7 53	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 48	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 16	11 48	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 35
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 15	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 15
Chulasky	9 05	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 28
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	12 55	5 15	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Erie, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

V. P. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man.
Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect FEB. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m., New York 7.10 a. m., Baltimore, 5.15 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on the train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m., New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.35 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Past Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.50 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Past Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

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